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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 32 CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1927 NUMBER 4

Discussion on Waste Control

THE meeting last week in Atlanta of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia was devoted to a discussion of waste control in carding and spinning. The percentage of waste made at various processes, methods of reworking waste and similar questions were discussed.

In the absence of General Chairman Bachman and Vice-Chairman Dennis, the discussion was conducted by R. J. Jennings.

MR. JENNINGS: The first question on our list is:

1. What percentage of the waste taken out through the cards is removed (a) in the openers; (b) in the pickers; and (c) in the cards. In answering this, state grade of cotton used, and base the percentage figures on the amount of net cotton going in, exclusive of bagging and ties. List opening equipment and number of picking processes.

Now, to start the discussion, what about the percentage of waste taken out in the openers? We have got a bunch of figures here, but there is such a big variation in them that I think we are sort of balled up on this pointing off proposition. If anybody would be so kind as to start the thing, we would like to have somebody get up and tell us the percentage of waste taken out in the openers.

W. C. HARDY (Berrytown, Ga.): In our openers, we have one bale breaker, and we take out from the bale breaker 1.1 per cent waste. In the English cleaning trunk we take out 1 per cent. In our cards we take out 5.3 per cent. That includes the strips. This test was made from 12,324 pounds of cotton.

QUESTION: What cotton do you use, please sir?

MR. HARDY: Good middling. We use three picking processes.

MR. JENNINGS: Has anyone taken out any more or less waste? Let's get the facts. Does anyone take out any more or less waste in the openers?

QUESTION: How much do you get out of the pickers?

MR. HARDY: 2.3 per cent from openers and pickers.

MR. JENNINGS: From the openers he says he gets out 1.1 per cent. How about horizontal cleaners? Can anyone tell us what percentage of waste you are getting from the horizontal cleaners? How many here are using horizontal cleaners? Hold up your hands. (About 12.) Can any of you give us an idea of what percentage of waste you are getting from the horizontal cleaners alone? Have you ever run a test

D. R. SENN (Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.): I have some figures here. From horizontal cleaners we get out .16. I call that sixteen ten-thousandths per cent. I may be mixed up on that pointing too, but I don't think I am.

From the cleaner it was .16; openers 2.57; horizontal cleaner .16; breaker .38; intermediates .15; finishers .10; cards 1.35; card strips 1.55; and other percentages .95 and .50; total 8.69.

MR. JENNINGS: Mr. Phillips, can you give us some figures on that line?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Social Circle, Ga.): I think you have got my report there. If you will let me have it, I can give it to you.

We run vertical openers; we also have bale breakers. In the vertical openers we take out 2.8; in the breaker picker we take out 2.18. Now we run two beaters in our breaker, but we have not a blade beater in the mill. From the intermediates we take out 2.34; finishers 2.31; it makes a total from the bale of cotton to the cards of 1.18, or in other words 1.8 per cent. We do not take out anything except motes, and they cannot be stoned to death.

QUESTION: What are your card strips?

MR. PHILLIP: We take out a little more card strips than the average mill ought to because we run our cards day and night. We only card 80 pounds to the card 10 hours, and we are taking out 3.3 per cent; the card ply 2 per cent; it makes a total in the card room of 8.7 per cent. That does not include the bagging and ties. The bagging and ties are taken off, which is 3.4 per cent.

QUESTION: This 8.3 per cent is through your cards?

MR. PHILLIPS: Through the cards, including strips and plies. It includes all of the waste from the bale of cotton through the spinning and everything.

QUESTION: What grade of cotton do you use?

MR. PHILLIPS: We use 50 per cent low grade and 50 per cent strict middling. By the low grade I mean below 10 cents. We call it Georgia Red in our territory. The last pickings of the inch cotton we use 50 per cent of, and 50 per cent of white. The white is probably half middling and half strict middling.

QUESTION: What was the total there for the picker?

MR. PHILLIPS: 1.8 per cent.

QUESTION: Where do you get that low grade cotton? Do you buy it locally?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

QUESTION: What was the total through the cards?

MR. PHILLIPS: 8.76 through the card room.

QUESTION: Do you take one card at a time or all of the cards?

MR. PHILLIPS: This is the ordinary production, and we take it every week. We take the total on every machine from one through to another. As stated, we buy our cotton locally. We are buying local cotton now.

W. H. EPPS (Jefferson, Ga.): Now you know there isn't a card in your mill, that is producing the same amount of waste as other cards (Laughter).

MR. PHILLIPS: We take ours as a whole. We don't weigh each card separately.

MR. EPPS: Well why don't you? (Laughter).

MR. PHILLIPS: It is too much trouble (Laughter).

MR. EPPS: Well, you fellows come up here with that dope, and you are wrong. You don't know; that's all. I know, because I have been in a card room all my life. You take the waste from different cards, and see what variations you have got.

MR. JENNINGS: We are not talking about variations. We are talking about waste. We want to know exactly how many pounds we make; we don't care whether there is more or less on any one card.

MR. EPPS: Well, you ought to consider the card weight proposition. I tell you, you don't know, if you don't do it.

MR. JENNINGS: Mr. Matthews, can you enlighten Mr. Epps and the crowd on the card weight proposition?

MR. MATTHEWS: No sir; I don't think I can.

MR. JONES (Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.): I want to know if anyone has tried those tests for waste at different speeds on the vertical openers and pickers?

MR. PHILLIPS: We didn't make this as a test. We take that data off every week. Every time we open up two weeks' supply of cotton, we take the weight of the cotton, and the per cent of waste we take every day. At the end of two weeks we make out a report. As to our speed, we have adopted a speed, that we think is best for our purposes, and we stand by it.

QUESTION: You don't know what speed you are running at?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes sir; 500.

MR. JONES: How many pounds do you put through?

MR. PHILLIPS: We put through 76,000 pounds in two weeks. That's about six bales a day, six 500-pound bales in ten hours.

MR. JONES: Do you think, if you put 10,000 pounds through that machine, that you would have a change?

MR. PHILLIPS: It would be a little lower.

MR. JENNINGS: Are there any more remarks on this particular question in the questionnaire?

C. R. BRUMBY (Cedartown, Ga.): I don't know much about this percentage business myself, but I will tell you that I have figured on it for four or five weeks. It just happens that we have an assistant secretary and treasurer, who came from Alonzo Richardson' accounting office in Atlanta. He has just been with us a year, and he is a mightly good figurer on these decimals, and I get him to do it. I got to talking to him about it myself, and I found that really he didn't know any more about it than I did, and he is a public accountant. So, when you get to running your decimals out on your motes and your strips in your opening room, and then you come to your picker room, and you figure that in your picker room, and those decimals get so long that, unless you are a public accountant from Alonzo Richardson's office or some other accounting office, or you are on of these income tax experts, you can't hardly figure those things. I commenced figuring on decimals, and I didn't know whether I had one per cent or one-tenth of one per cent. The same way with talking about one per cent of motes coming out of the picker room. Whoever heard of such a thing? That man wants to go back and check up on his percentage. One per cent motes out of your picker room—whoever heard of a thing like this? When you come to your carding, you commence to figuring on your single carding and double carding, and unless somebody is figuring on this thing very carefully, you are going to make some mistakes; I'll tell you that. I made a thousand in these figures. I went into it in a very systematic manner,and I believe I have got the

right dope on it. I am not going to give it to you because I may be wrong, but I have the figures here, and, if anybody doubts that, I will show them to him. I am not going to read them because it is too long, but, as Mr. Hardy says talking with Mr. Epps, as to making the same amount of waste on each card in the mill, when you get to figuring on waste from the cards, the percentage is so small that you can't tell what you are talking about. If you are putting through 60,000 pounds or 100,000 pounds a week, and you figure on your waste from the cards, that goes into such decimals that we ordinary cotton mill overseers and superintendents don't know much about it. We have got to get an accountant to figure it. It is a very interesting subject for discussion. I am glad that it has been brought out because it is going to show the superintendent and overseers that we don't know anything about decimals.

QUESTION: What is your percentage of waste in your cards?

MR. BRUMBY: The reason I didn't want to read these figures is because we double card, and the total waste from our cards is 6¼ per cent. That includes double carding, single carding, picking, strips, motes, and so forth.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Secretary): I think most of you have misconstrued the primary cause of that question. It is not to compare waste percentages, as most of you seem to have anticipated it. We realize that, should we get into actual waste percentages, we would become confused, and the matter would become complicated, as methods of figuring, the local conditions of the mill, the machinery lay-out, the grade of cotton, and the finished product, would all affect the actual percentage of waste, that you take out. The idea of the man, who suggested that question, I think—and, if I am wrong, I hope he will correct me—was to find out the fact, which is stated in the question, if you will read it closely, of what percentage of the waste is taken out through the cards, or removed in the openers? In other words, assuming that the total amount of waste through the cards was so much, how much of it do you get out in the openers, how much in the pickers, and how much in the cards? Now that is the primary purpose of that question. We wanted to find out, if we could, where the men thought it most advisable to take out most of the waste, that they take out through the cards. Does that clarify it? In other words, do you wait until you get to your cards to take it out, or do you take it in the openers, or try to get it out as far back in your process as you can, so as to lighten the work on the following machines? That was the orginal purpose of the question and we would be glad to have you discuss that. Mr. Jones brought out the point of different speeds, and as to passing the product through your vertical openers, affecting the amount of waste. I expect some of you have made tests along that line. In other words, if you are running more cotton through, or if you cut down the amount you are putting through, could you get more waste there, if you wanted to take it out?

MR. JONES (Augusta): I would like to ask this, as to running 10,000 pounds through a bale breaker. I would like to know at what speed you would run 10,000 pounds through a bale breaker in 10 hours. Has anybody made a real test of running 10,000 pounds through a bale breaker?

W. C. HARDY (Berrytown): I made a test on 12,000 pounds. At the opener out of 12,324 pounds I got 65 pounds. I figured at 5.1 per cent. I have five breakers and I got 60 pounds. That's 1 per cent I got out of the bale breaker. The English cleaning trunks I got 60 pounds; from the interemdiates 45; finisher 42. I got 1.1 per cent from my pickers and openers; from the English cleaning drum 2.1 per cent.

MR. JONES: At what speed did you have it?

MR. HARDY: Five hundred.

MR. JENNINGS: If there are not any more questions on this, we will go ahead to the second question in the questionnaire. It looks like we can't get straightened out on these decimal points. The next question is:

"What method do you use for re-working card lap and drawing waste?"

Now, in other words on this question here, suppose we take up the question first of drawing waste. How many re-work drawing waste? (About half of the number present). Mr. Thompson, tell us how you handle that.

C. P. THOMPSON (Trion, Ga.): The way I handle that on lap waste and drawing waste, we have got a number 2 breaker. We run all of our re-worked waste through that. I have been working back my strips for a number of years with my other waste. We work that likewise back through this machine, and we put so much in it. Our day's run today, or our waste today, we watch so as to take it up tomorrow. We run that waste through, and tear it up through the waste machine. Then we take it back, and put it into the opener, and run it into our drum. We don't run this waste back into our bale opener, but we do run so much of it back into our cleaning drum. I have got the machine so arranged that they cannot get any more through it than just a day's run. I have had it that way for about four years. What waste I would make today would be worked up tomorrow.

QUESTION: Now how about your getting more waste one day than another?

MR. THOMPSON: If you do that, you have some left over (Laughter). It will just beat so much, and if you don't let your waste pile up, you can keep it re-worked from day to day. We get behind sometimes, but that machine runs all the time that the bale opener runs.

MR. JENNINGS: Has anyone else got any suggestions along that line about this re-worked waste?

MR. JONES (Augusta): I run all my re-worked waste back on my bale breaker. Has anybody got any better method than that? I get very good results, if the man does not get too much waste in at one time.

MR JENNINGS: Is Mr. Brown from Atco here?

MR. BROWN: Yes sir.

MR. JENNINGS: Will you tell us, Mr. Brown, how you handle your card lap and drawing waste?

MR. BROWN: We have a separate hopper, and it all comes back through the cleaning machine?

MR. JENNINGS: In other words, it goes back through the cleaning machines?

MR. BROWN: Yes sir. We start it in a very small hopper, and it comes back through the cleaning machine, and the cleaning machine tears it up.

MR. BOWES (Fairfax Mill): I have five breakers. I put all my lap waste, drawing waste, roving waste and scavenger waste, waste from the spinning room, and all, throough one of these machines, that tears it up.

QUESTION: Does you spinning room waste go through your machinery?

MR. BOWES: No sir. It goes through a vertical opener.

MR. JENNINGS: You mean the horizontal cleaner?

MR. BOWES: It goes to the horizontal cleaner.

MR. JENNINGS: Does anybody feed drawing waste back into the breaker picker?

MR. JONES (Augusta): We feed all of our drawings waste, re-worked waste, into the picker. The scavenger waste—we feed it into this machine. We have a bale breaker and vertical opener, and we feed reworked roving waste and scavenger waste back through these machines, and I get better results, and get a better mixing by running it through all machines.

QUESTION: Don't you figure that is a good way to get rid of a lot of it?

MR. JONES: Well, that's the best way I have ever tried. If you had a little hopper to feed it in, you would be all right, but I have no hopper.

W. L. PHILLIPS: I work all my cards and drawing waste, mixing it in my cotton by hand, but all the scavenger roll and roving waste I run through a waste machine, and it is then fed into a hopper, and an automatic feeder, that automatically feeds the waste into the cotton, fixed so that it takes care of a day's production, and all our waste made one day is taken care of the next. It is fed through an automatic feeder into the cotton after it is run through the waste machines. It does not go through a vertical opener. I feel that, if we mix it in at the picker, it will save that beating it would get in the vertical opener. We get very good results.

MR. JONES: Would you not get a better mixing of the waste, if you ran it through all the machines?

MR. PHILLIPS: I don't think so. As our cotton is fed over from the opener room, after it has gone through the vertical opener, it is given over to the picker room. We have a pipe connected with this waste feeder, which is run as slow as it is possible to run it, and this automatically lets in enough per hour to properly mix with the cotton.

MR. JONES (Augusta): You have not an apron over your hopper?

MR. PHILLIPS: No, I have not.

MR. JONES: I believe I get a better mixing by having an apron.

MR. PHILLIPS: That requires an extra man.

MR. JONES: No, not with me. The regular man fixes the apron.

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I feed mine out of a waste feeder, that runs just at a certain speed to take care of my waste every day, and it automatically feeds it in there, and mixes it with the cotton as the cotton comes over from the opener room.

QUESTION: Where do you deliver this waste from the waste feeder to the other cotton?

MR. PHILLIPS: I have two pipes. The main pipe is connected with a small pipe, which is connected with the waste feeder, and this waste feeder runs just fast enough to take care of my daily waste.

MR. JONES: Do you think that is better than running it through all your machinery?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. The more you beat your waste the worse it is.

MR. JONES: You don't get it mixed as well?

MR. PHILLIPS: We think we do. I think, if you take it back to the vertical opener, and run it through those machines, you would have three extra beatings, that you would not have, if you put it through the other way, and it would not do it any good.

MR. JONES: But you would get a better mixing?

MR. PHILLIPS: We don't have any trouble with the mix. We think we can get it more even. It is automatically put in there, and we think that we get it mixed all right.

C. R. BRUMBY (Cedartown): I just want to say that my friend, Mr. Brown, of Atco, is authority on waste. He has been in the business a long time. Well, anyhow he invited me to come over to see him some time ago, possibly a couple of years, and he wanted to sell me his Murray cleaner. He had on of these automatic machines, that we buy, for putting the waste back. He telephoned me, or rather I telephoned him, that I would get over there about 2:00 o'clock. I had a breakdown, and I was a little bit late in getting over, and I didn't get there until about 4 o'clock. When I got there, his automatic feeding device had stopped off, and he had put that man off. I got there about 4:00 o'clock. He closed down his mill at 6:00. It was only two hours to closing time, and he got this man off of the yard, and started up that machine, or I would not have seen that operation at all. He had one of these automatic feeders. It's as fine a system of finance as I ever heard of. I want every man, that has got a mill superintendent in the room, to hold up his hand and say they have automatic feeders or a system, whereby they feed automatically their waste into their pickers, 10½ to 12 pounds a day. (No response.)

H. C. WILLIAMS (LaFayette, Ga.): We have got a hopper there, and we grind the waste first. Then we feed it into this hopper with the cotton in aging room. You can stand around, and watch this hopper run, and it will take up promptly this waste before it will cotton, and after it goes into this aging room—it is blown in there—the waste is scattered all over the cotton. We feed

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it through the bale breaker, two vertical openers, cleaning drum, and right on to the picker. We feel like we have got a mighty good distribution of the waste.

MR. BOWES (Fairfax Mill): Perhaps I didn't make myself clear a while ago in talking. We take our drawing waste and lap waste, and after we tear that up, we take this scavenger roll waste from our spinning room, and run it through the machine, and tear it up, and mix that thoroughly. We have a hopper we put all this waste in, and I have got this timed down to where it runs all the time. In that way I can keep up with the waste. I have a man, that don't do a thing but watch out for this waste. If waste comes through, he runs the waste through first, and we take up this waste. This cotton goes all the way through, that is, it does not go through the bale opener, but it does go through the rest of my cleaning machinery.

QUESTION: Has anyone made any test in regard to breaking strength of the yarn by running in the waste and by leaving it out, in the regular run of waste?

MR. JENNINGS: Has anyone tested the advantage of running strips back through? I have tested it to some extent, but I don't think there is much advantage to running back strips in. Is there anyone in the crowd that can answer that question?

C. R. BRUMBY (Cedartown): If you are running one-inch thick cotton, the average you get out of your back strips is about three-quarters. It depends on the number of pounds you put back through. If you are running seven-eighths-inch staple, you get a five-eighths-inch strip out of your back strips. I don't see where there is any argument about increasing your breaking strength.

MR. JENNINGS: Is there anyone here from the Columbus Manufacturing Company?

MR. HINES: Yes sir.

MR. JENNINGS: Will you tell us how you handle your re-worked card lap and drawing waste?

MR. HINES: We work our drawing waste and card lap waste through the breaker, and feed it into a hopper. We do it by hand. We have no machine.

QUESTION: You run it back through your bale breaker?

ANSWER: Through the breaker picker, and then distribute it.

QUESTION: In other words, you run it in lap form, make a lap out of it?

ANSWER: No. We do not make a lap. We work it through the breaker picker, and then we distribute it through the hopper.

MR. JONES: Do you run it through the breaker separate or with your other stuff?

ANSWER: Separate. Then we distribute it.

J. A. SORRELLS (Gainesville, Ga.): Why do you want to run your waste through a bale breaker?

ANSWER: I didn't say I ran it through a bale breaker. I said through the breaker picker.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Secretary): It does not seem that anybody has made any test about anything as far as running waste back through is concerned. We wanted to see if anyone here would offer to make that the basis of a test in connection with the Arkwrights, with which you are doubtless familiar, which is a research organization formed by the Southern Textile Association. No one here seems to have any definite information—at any rate they didn't answer in response to the questionnaire—as to the effect on the breaking strength from the waste run back into the cotton. Is there anyone here, who would undertake that as a test for admission into the Arkwrights, to find out what effect it really does have. I think it would be considered a legitimate topic for a test.

(One or two signified they would).

C. R. BROWN (Atco, Ga.): I made a test, which indicates that it affects it from 2½ to 5 per cent. That's by adding your strips back.

MR. JENNINGS: The next question is:

"What is the best method of taking care of the laps so as to prevent waste between the pickers and cards?"

The majority of answers we have of course suggest that they use lap trucks. Is there anyone here, who has any suggestion, or anything to offer on this subject? Say for instance, if you are crowded, and have got a small picker room, or something like that, and cannot use lap trucks; has anybody got any suggestions along that line?

Mr. Sorrells, how about this question of taking care of your laps between the pickers and cards?

J. A. SORRELLS (Gainesville, Ga.): If you gather up the ends of the laps carefully, and see that the ends are always on top instead of hanging down, where they swing down in the air and currents, and where your ends will get frazzled up, that will take care of them, and prevent waste. That's about all I can get out of that. If you take the ends of the laps, and exercise care in hanging them up, it will prevent waste by taking proper care of them. That's about all that I could ever get out of it.

MR. JENNINGS: Mr. Hardy, how do you take care of the laps between the pickers and cards?

W. C. HARDY (Berrytown): You have my answer to the questionnaire, and I answered it the best I could. The brother over here answered it as good as I can. It is carefulness in handling the lap. I find that, if you make a good firm lap, and handle it very carefully, and if you have a man, that is on his job, and let him know what you want, you will get good results. I have always found, if you let a man know what you want, and go at him in the right way, he will always try to treat you right.

MR. JONES: (Augusta): Have you ever thought as to whether it would be advisable to break that end of the lap, break that off, or let the lap run down to the end? The tail end of the lap is more or less heavier.

QUESTION: Is that not where your picker end doubles it over?

MR. JONES: Yes. A lot of picker hands cannot see that, and lots of times the heavy end runs through the cards. It damages your card every time it goes through.

J. A. SORRELLS: It is a custom

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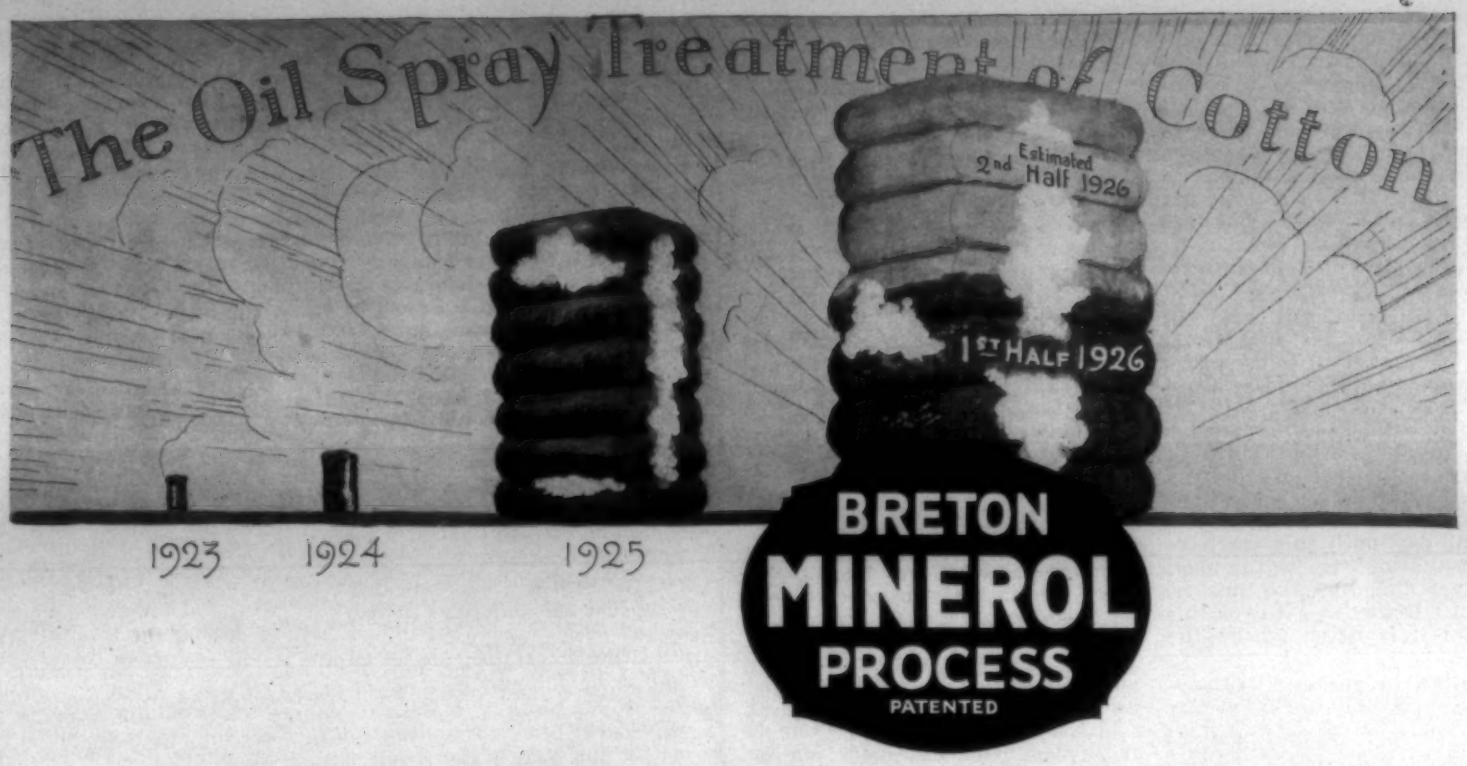

Surprising Evidence of a Rising Demand for Oil Processed Cotton

THE soundness of the principle of Oil Spraying cotton by the Breton Minerol Process is shown by the rapid growth of this practice, although the total cotton consumption during this period has shown a distinct decline.

This is made clearly apparent by the following figures:

Cotton

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION	PROCESSED WITH B.M.E.*
1923 . . 6,512,978	560 Bales
1924 . . 5,536,646	1,680 "
1925 . . 6,422,748	243,548 "
1926 . . 3,857,008	479,600 "
(1926 ½ yearly figures)	(Estimated on ½ yearly sales for 1926)

The simplicity of this form of cotton fibre treatment—manifold advantages in those major operations leading toward finished yarn—and the further reward of *visible profit per spindle* are the actuating influences behind these figures.

**Figures based on actual sales of* "Breton Minerol E."

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

or system of ours, that we try to educate the finisher, when he takes a lap off, and lays it down, to cut the first strip, for when it comes under, there is not so very much lap over. There is never more than 24 to 36 inches of waste, or there should not be, although sometimes there is more. That's about all you have, and it is best to clip out that little bit anyway than to take the chance of the rest of it going in on the cards.

C. R. BRUMBY (Cedartown): In 1917 I had a boss carder from Merrimack, that came down to my place. He had some mighty fine ideas about pickers and cards, and from that day until this we have never set a finisher lap on the floor. We built some trucks, that would hold six finisher laps, three on a side. They didn't cost much, but, as I tell you, from that day until this we have never set a finisher lap on the floor. As they are doffed off the finisher, it runs on a trolley, and it is on this truck, and it is never set on the floor.

MR. JONES (Augusta): Has anybody experimented with card setting in order to get out more waste?

QUESTION: What particular waste?

MR. JONES: I mean motes.

MR. JENNINGS: That brings up the question of card setting, a little bit foreign to the subject.

MR. JONES: I might be out of order, but the question is controlling waste, as I understand it.

MR. JENNINGS: Can anybody tell Mr. Jones over here, or give him an idea about card setting, in regard to taking out more motes?

FRANK K. PETTEA (Columbus): There are many different ways. There are lot of ways you can set them to take out more. You can set them closer or further off, and take out more ply. It's a question of how much you want to take out.

C. P. THOMPSON (Trion): It's a question of the grade of cotton and how much you want to take out.

MR. JONES: I have 100 cards. My cards start at No. 1, and go to 100. We start at No. 1 card and I depend on one man to do this setting. When I set the cards on one occasion, I found the motes had increased, and I couldn't tell why. I was not getting better work by taking out more motes, and getting better stuff.

MR. JONES: The old rule is that all men differ, and you might differ with me. I have recently taken my 100 cards, and had one man to test every card in the room, and we have set them on a tight setting. I find after running four weeks that way I have increased motes, but I have also noticed that our carding is just as clean or cleaner looking. I think I have benefited our mill very much. If anybody else has made similar changes, or knows anything better, I would like to hear from him.

MR. JENNINGS: My understanding of this card setting matter is that it is either one or the other—you make it either loose or tight. Now the question is what is a loose or tight setting? That seems to me to be a matter of opinion.

J. A. SORRELLS: It is like putting a rope around a man's neck. When it is loose, it don't choke him; when it is tight, it does, but what is the difference in it being loose or tight? You can't tell exactly the difference. It's tight, when it chokes him.

It is a kind of a guide for the section hand to go by, when you say it is loose or snug. It is the variation that will arise in the human element in setting a card. You can say it is a loose 5 or a pretty tolerable tight 7, and you give them this sort of a guide, so that they can understand it better without coming back to you. We have found that we can get along better and easier to put it loose on one and put it tight on the other one. I always kind of look at it and suggest something tight and pretty snug, a tight so and so and a loose so and so. That's the only kind of a gauge I can give them to work by.

MR. JENNINGS: The only difference is just the difference between tight and loose?

MR. JONES: If you set it tight would it be a loose 5 or 7, or a tight 5 or 7?

MR. SORRELLS: That would be a matter for you to work out according to the case.

MR. JENNINGS: It might be a loose 5. Let's go to the next question. The next question is:

"What is the best method of controlling waste on the drawing frame?"

V. R. SIMS (Enterprise Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.): I asked my carder that the other day, and he said "I give them hell, if they make too much."

ROBERT W. PHILIP: (Secretary): I think we have one or two answers like that.

V. R. SIMS: We have a can sitting there, and that is checked up, and, if they make too much, they are reprimanded for it. We have got that down to a pretty good system. There is almost always a fight on about it.

MR. JENNINGS: Does anybody weigh the drawing waste on each frame hand separately?

W. C. HARDY: I do; all the time; every day. I keep check on my drawing frame hands every evening. The only way I can find out if they get too much is to keep up with what they do.

MR. JENNINGS: How about you, Mr. Phillips?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Social Circle, Ga.): My waste on the drawing is so small I cannot weigh it. (Applause). I run my drawing rolls 93 revolutions per minute, and they don't make it. Practically we make no waste at the drawing frame. I don't suppose it would be 20 pounds a week.

QUESTION: Do you attribute that to low speed?

MR. PHILLIPS: I attribute it to low speed.

QUESTION: How do you clean your drawing?

MR. PHILLIPS: As it runs out.

QUESTION: How much does your lap weigh?

MR. PHILLIPS: 42½ more or

QUESTION: What ounce do you use?

MR. PHILLIP: 14-ounce more or less.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Secretary): How many in the house creel a whole frame at a time? (Quite a number).

MR. JENNINGS: To get an argument started on that line, has anybody made a test on the breaking strength of yarn as to whether it makes a difference whether you creel a whole frame at a time, or as is runs out?

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Secretary): One mill man said that they controlled waste on the drawing frames by creeling all at one time. Maybe the representative of that mill can explain more in detail why creeling all at one time controls his waste.

MR. GLASS (of the Shawmut Mill): We creel all at one time.

QUESTION: What is the speed of your drawing?

QUESTION: How do you figure that cuts your waste down?

MR. GLASS: We try to run our cams so it comes out. We run it through, and clean it off, break it off. We break them off straight, and it runs on through.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Social Circle): How can you by creeling your drawings all at one time make every drawing cam run out the same?

MR. GLASS: We run it as near as we can. Then we break it off.

MR. PHILLIPS: You piece your laps back together?

MR. GLASS: Yes sir.

MR. PHILLIPS: What advantage do you think you gain by creeling all at one time?

MR. GLASS: We get an even sliver.

MR. PHILLIPS: Where the ends are spliced together, you let them go on back in?

MR. GLASS: Yes sir.

MR. PHILLIPS: Would you not get some unevenness from that?

MR. GLASS: No sir; we do not.

MR. JENNINGS: What is your practice, Mr. Batson?

MR. BATSON (Columbus, Ga.): We creel the whole frame at one time. We creel these cams in one delivery.

MR. JONES (Augusta): Do you man you creel in one delivery on finished drawing?

MR. BATSON: Yes.

MR. PHILLIPS: If you will let me explain myself a little bit on that drawing waste, I would like to state that I only use on process of drawing. I was only talking about one, when I made the statement about the waste. We only use one process of drawing. That would actually cut it down about half.

W. H. EPPS (Jefferson, Ga.): Do you ever have any ends come down at all? (Laughter).

MR. PHILLIPS: I had 14 last week (Applause).

J. A. SORRELLS (Gainesville): What about the fellow, that has two processes and two hundred deliveries? We have not the advantages that they have, who have small deliveries. We would like to know what about the fellow, that has 200 deliveries, one or two processes, and what speed and what waste and how he controls his waste problem on drawing frames?

MR. JENNINGS: Is anybody in the crowd in that fix? (No response). I don't believe we have anybody in that shape, that is, that creels the whole frame at one time.

C. R. BRUMBY (Cedartown): We have 186 deliveries, and we creel it as it runs out. I don't think a mee'-ing of this kind is worth anything unless it brings up an argument. I believe, when you creel your drawing as it runs out, that you make less waste. If you will piece those ends in, you have an automatic stop, and, when your drawing runs out, you throw the ends over, and piece it up, and twist it together. I really believe that there is less waste made, and you have better breaking strength by creeling your drawing as it runs out.

MR. JENNINGS: Has anybody else besides Mr. Glass got any objection to this?

A MEMBR: I don't creel mine all at one time and have one process of drawing. Drawing frame hands are not all perfect. In run mine as low as I can get it, and piece them up. I don't turn up the pieces. I issue them two cams, and I get more waste than when by creeling one cam at a time.

MR. JENNINGS: Let's go ahead with the next question, now which is No. 5, and is as follows:

"Is it advantageous to use docking system for singlings and doublings against speeder and intermediate hands, and a bonus for spinners who take out oily bobbins, lumps, slugs, bad roving, and so forth? What method do you use?"

How many in the room use the docking system? (Very few).

MR. JONES (Augusta): Has anybody any method of control of waste between intermediates and speeders?

D. R. SENN: We use the docking system all the way through. We pay a half a cent apiece to the spinners, who catch these things. We dock the speeder and intermediate hands a nickle apiece, and we pay a half a cent apiece to those, who catch them.

A MEMBER: I just want to say in support of Mr. Senn that I know that that is a good arrangement on the goods we are making. Before we began that arrangement—we were making 96-64 jeans—we caught all kinds of mistakes, and all kinds of complaints came in about oil in the cloth, and different sizes of yard, and so forth. Since we have started that we have not had 50 per cent of the trouble we had. Although it may be a little bit hard, it gets results, and in making the kind of cloth we are making, and selling it to particular people in New York, we have to be careful and have it done right.

We don't have any trouble with the help on account of this. Now I don't like to dock anybody. I don't like to dock weavers, but we have got to do something. We can't have a man coming back to us every day or two and saying "Here is a piece of cloth sent back from so and so." We have got to adopt some system. We don't like to do it, but we have got to do something. Since we have adopted it we don't have that trouble.

QESTION: What does this docking amount to?

ANSWER: We have some that get by with 15 cents, and some as high as 80 cents.

W. C. HARDY (Berrytown, Ga.): I was brought up under a very strict superintendent. He is no longer living, but he was very strict, and I have known nothing all my life but taking punches from the superintendent; but I have long since learned that it is a mighty bad policy to start a docking system, in order to produce good work. I have never been able to do it. I have never worked in very many mills. About three would cover my territory. I have been in my present position 11 years. When I went there, they were bringing down two and three doff boxes every evening. I started a docking system, and it was not long before I saw it was getting worse. Then I decided I would do something. I did away with the docking system, and adopted a rule that, if they couldn't do good work, I would get shed of them, and get somebody, that could. There are plenty of people, that can do it right. It took me about five years to get the system we have got now, but we don't have any trouble now. We are selling yarns to very particular people, and we don't average over one complaint a month. I don't expect. One complaint a month would cover it. If the hands won't do what you want done, get rid of them and get somebody that will. I never was in favor of docking.

H. C. WILLIAMS LaFayette): We tried every way we could to keep the oily bobbins, lumps, slugs, and bad roving out. We found a pretty good way to dock. We dock the overseer of the card room and spinning room, when it shows up in the cloth—not in money but in words!

W. L. PHILLIPS Social Circle, Ga.): We don't use a docking system. We mark speeder hand's roving with a different colored chalk. The singlings and doublings in the evening are marked up on a board. When a hand get too much, he is jacked up. When he gets a low percentage, he is complimented. That's the only system we work. We still have doublings and singlings and we have oily bobbins, but we don't dock.

MR. JENNINGS: Just referring to my brothers's remarks over there, I would say that it is almost impossible to get a man to take out any appreciable amount of bad work. I cannot stand much knocking. We hate the word docking, and our system in our mill is that we pay a premium for good work, and they don't get that premium, if they don't do good work. Our room pays about $30.00 a week in premiums. I too keep an account on the board, marking it up. If it runs over a certain amount, the speeder hand has simply got to improve. I don't think it is possible to get bad work out of the spinning room without paying them for the time they lose out.

MR. JONES (Augusta): You mean you pay a premium in the spinning room or carding room or both?

ANSWER: The card room. We pay a certain price for first class work. If they don't get that first class work, then they don't get the premium. The premiums that my spinners get will total $30.00 a week.

MR. JONES: You pay a premium in both departments?

ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: Do you pay your speeder hands a premium too?

A MEMBER: The total of premiums to his spinners for bad work they take out against the card room he says is around $30.00 a week.

MR. JENNINGS: They get a half cent each.

MR. JONES: You mean a half a cent for very bad place they take out?

ANSWER: Yes, and that is charged back against our card room cost.

C. R. BRUMBY (Cedartown): Several years ago we started to making warp yarn, and the lumps and slugs gave us a good deal of trouble. We started a bonus system in the spinning department. We started out paying a half a cent apiece, and we found in a very few weeks that our premiums were running up more than our wages. We cut that down to a quarter of a cent apiece.

We don't dock anybody for bad work. The only thing we do is to take those lumps and slugs and what not back into the room and the feeder and intermediate and slubber hands must straighten out that bad work. We pay spinners a quarter of a cent apiece for any lumps or slugs they find. It is a bonus system instead of a docking system. The only thing that these speeder, intermediate and slubber hands have to do is to straighten it out, and we charge that bonus back to the card room.

MR. BOWES: What do they do with black oil slugs, that come from the drawing frame to the cards? How do they manage that?

MR. BRUMBY: We don't dock for black oil.

MR. JENNINGS: Now let's go to the sixth question. The sixth question is:

"Are your spinners required to pull off waste from the speeder bobbins, or is this waste handled by a bobbin-cleaning machine? Which method do you use, and why?

How many men in the crowd are using bobbin-cleaning machines for cleaning your speeder bobbins?

(Evidently very few people were listening, for only three raised their hands).

MR. JENNINGS: What? Just three?

A VOICE: I don't think they heard the question, Mr. Jennings.

MR. JENNINGS: Well, I will read it again:

How many men in the crowd are using bobbin-cleaning machines to clean your speeder bobbins? Twelve! Well, that's more like it.

Now these fellows, that are not using them—have they got any particular reason why they don't use them?

MR. BOWES: I don't use them. If you put the proper clothing on, you won't have any trouble—put your tension leathers where they won't bear too heavy on the wires.

MR. HAMPTON: We never have

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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Contest on Carding

The recent announcement that we will conduct a contest for the best practical article on the subject, "The Fine Points of Carding," has created much interest and we have a number of requests for further information regarding the contest.

Publication of the articles will be begun May 5, our first issue in that month, but all articles must be mailed not later than May 1st.

The subject, "The Fine Points of Carding," will include everything that has a bearing on the operation of a cotton card, such as details of card clothing, grinding, setting and operating cards.

The prize for the best article will be $25, while those for second and third best will be $15 and $10.

The judges will be practical mill men, none of whom will know the identity of the writers of the various articles until after their selections have been made.

We want a large number of men to enter the contest. Much improvement in the carding process has been noted in recent years and men who have made a special study of improving their carding will have an opportunity to give their ideas.

The rules governing the contest are as follows:

Contest Rules.

1. Articles must not be longer than three full columns.

2. Articles must be signed with assumed names but the real name and address of the writer must be known to us.

3. The subject, The Fine Points of Carding, will include anything that has a bearing upon the operation of cotton cards.

4. Articles must be original and articles that include paragraphs or sections copied from other articles on this subject will be thrown out. The contestants and all of our readers will be requested to call our attention to any articles that show evidence of having been copied.

5. Articles will be published by us in the order received and the judges will be instructed that where two are of equal merit the decision shall be given to the one received first. It is therefore advisable to mail articles as early as possible.

6. In mentioning machinery the name of the maker can not be given. This rule will not apply to special machinery or attachments that have no competitors.

7. Articles which are received after May 1, 1927, will not be considered in the contest.

8. The contest will be decided by seven practical men who, acting independently of each other, will read the articles and give us their opinion relative to which is the best and second best. A vote for first place will count one (1) and a vote for second place will count one-half (½).

9. The article receiving the largest number of the judges' votes will be declared the winner and its writer will receive $25.00. The writer of the article which receives the second largest vote will receive $15.00, and of the third best, $10.00.

The writer of the best practical article contributed to this contest will receive $25.

The second prize will be $15 and the third prize $10.

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

Cloth Expanders.

Editor:

What is the best method to use in expanding cloth at washing machines, dryers and at dyeing machines.

Ex.

Fast Roving Ring Rail.

Editor:

Is there any advantage in speeding up all my ring rails or traverse motions so they will travel up and down twice as fast as they are now doing? I have heard that some mlils are doing this with good results.

Traverse.

Production on Twisters.

Editor:

What is the best and quickest way to figure the production on twisters?

Production.

Fastening Spinning Tape.

Editor:

I would like to ask through your Discussion Department for the best method of fastening spinning tape together to give best results.

Tape.

Changing the Weave.

Editor:

I would like space to ask for the following information:

In changing from a 68x72 weave to a 64x64 weave how much difference will there be in the contraction per 100 looms in yards? What settings should whip roll, sand roller and harness have to avoid as much of this contraction as possible? Should I use the same gear for cut marks on 64x64 weave as I do for 68x72? My yardage is too much for the rolls, that is on 64x64 there are too many yards from one cut mark to the other, have the same size on 64x64 as on 68x72. The yarn number is 30s and 40s.

Hunter.

Cloudy Carding.

Editor:

Going further into the question of cloudy carding, as recently discussed in this department, I find that cloudy carding comes largely from licker-ins and is very hard to stop on some cards, owing to the bite being so far from the feed plate to the feed roll. In other words, on some cards you will see the cotton being delivered by the licker-in in flakes to the cylinder. I would like to know if any one has tried speeding up the licker-in and with what results. I would also like to ask what is the best speed for a licker-in with cylinder running 165 r. p. m.

I believe that the men who find cloudy carding on some cards and good work on others will find by looking under the licker-in that the cloudy work is on cards that are delivering the cotton in flakes.

Ohio Valley.

Answer to X41.

Editor:

Considering X41's question regarding yarns of No. 14½ for insulating work, and the amount of turns per inch elasticity and twist contraction. Parlez does not state for what kind insulation this yarn is used.

Fourteen and one-halfs yarn is used for certain kinds of insulations in plied yarns as follows:

Yarn No.	Turns of Twist Per in.	Elasticity	Contraction
14½—2-ply	13	5%	2½%
14½—3-ply	9	5%	2½%
14½—3-ply	14	5%	10 %
14½—4-ply	8½	7%	5 %

Laboratory.

Answer to Bobbin.

Editor:

Bobbin wants to know how many yards of yarn, sizing 90-2 ply after being hard twisted, can be wound on a bobbin of one-inch barrel, six-inch traverse, and with 1¾-inch rings. Will say that he should be able to wind on a bobbin of the size he mentions a little over 8,000 yards and not have too much tension.

Spartanburg.

Answer to Twist.

Editor:

When changing a tooth of twist or of draft, Twist wants to know if it always amounts to the same thing? We are obliged to say, no! There is a vast difference between changing one tooth here, and one tooth on a different system of frames or of gearing. For example, suppose your gear has 25 teeth, what amount of change have you made in draft or twist by changing one tooth? The answer is 4 per cent because you are four teeth to the undred teeth. But now suppose your gear has 50 teeth—what then? If you change one tooth larger or smaller when the gears have 50 teeth, the change will amount to only 2 per cent because only two teeth per hundred teeth are being changed. See the point?

Geardom.

Answer to Student.

Editor:

Student puts up one of the most interesting questions ever asked in these columns. It is the first question ever asked in these columns upon this interesting point in regard to twisting single yarns on twisters a second time, and what becomes of the turns of twist per inch which was originally put in. "Student" says if he twists No. 15s yarn 20 turns per inch on spinning frames, and then twists it on the twister in the reverse direction 10 turns per inch, what action does it have on the original 20 turns per inch put in on the spinning frames?

I have noticed this question with keen interest, because I have studied this matter myself, and I propose to answer Student's good question as follows:

When he takes the 15s yarn, which he has spun with 20 turns per inch, and twists it into a ply in the reverse direction on twisters with 10 turns per inch, he has literally taken out 10 turns of the original twist in the single yarn, but he has also retwisted these 10 turns per inch around the two-ply twisted yarn. In other words, he has created a new system of yarn which will have two kinds of twisting. There will be 10 turns of twist per inch left of the original 20 turns per inch put into the single yarn. Each strand of the two-ply will have 10 turns of twist per inch left, and in addition thereto, there will have been added 10 turns per inch by the reversed twisting process into two-ply. This binds the two strands together into a cord which will have

a total turns of twist per inch as follows:

No. 1 strand, 10 turns per inch; No. 2 strand, 10 turns per inch; the combined two strands, 10 turns per inch; making a total of 30 turns per inch in the two-ply. As the final 10 turns are reversed and opposed to the twist in the single yarn it reinforces the structure. This is what makes ply yarns stronger than single yarns, even if some of the original twist has been taken out of the single yarn. A nice little experiment may be performed by anybody to prove how this works out as follows: Take two strands of differently colored yarns and twist them together with 20 turns of twist per inch. Now, double these into two-ply by putting in 20 turns per inch of reversed twist. Now, fasten both ends so that they cannot twist nor untwist. Then cut away one of the strands and remove it by unwinding same from the other strand which is still fastened at both ends. When this has been done it will have been found that the original 20 turns of twist put into the single strand has entirely disaappeared.

Carrying this experiment furthermore, we will take the single yarn which has 20 turns of twist per inch, twist this into two-ply with 10 turns of reversed twist, and then take this two-ply and double it again, and twist it 5 turns per inch in the reversed direction to the first twisting process and which will be in the same direction again as the spinning twisting was done in the single yarn. What will then be the final twisting effect and relationship of the combination. The two strands of single yarn will come back to the point of 15 turns each.

The two strands of two-ply each which had 10 turns of reversed twist per inch will come back to 5 turns each, and the final twisting of the six ends twisted back together, as five turns per inch, will make a total of 15 turns per inch for each of the four single strands assembled. Each of the two-ply strands return to 5 turns per inch on account of the third twisting process having removed 5 turns from the second twisting process of 10 turns each, and the final twisting proces sadds five turns per inch. Thus we will have a total of 15+15+15+15+5+5+5=75 turns per inch for the entire combination of the four single threads twisted into 15-2 redoubled to make 15-4 cable laid, and twisted three different times.

New DuPont Dye

The dyestuffs department of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are placing on the market a new acid red, Pontacyl Red 4R, which is particularly suitable for the carpet trade and because of its very high concentration, in addition to excellent fastness, will be most welcome for printing carpet yarn. However, it is also suitable for dyeing yarn or ladies' dress goods in the piece.

It dyes vivid shades of red on wool. Its solubility is such that it is suitable for machine dyeing. It can be used in combination with other acid colors, as it dyes quite evenly.

Pontacyl Red 4R is very fast to acids and rubbing and is fast to light, ranking with the better acid reds in this respect. It also shows good resistance to water, steaming, ammonia, ironing and perspiration.

Report Cleaning Process for Sledded Cotton

Lubbock, Tex. — Successful tests have been made by the Taylor Gin Company, near Littlefield, of an invention designed to separate trash, burrs and stalks from sledded cotton, according to reports reaching here. Because of the tremendous increase in this method of harvesting the fiber in the Southwest during the past season, this information is causing considerable interest.

The machine is said to be similar except in one way to the regular gin stand. It consists of conveyers which feed cotton into the saws, which are so arranged that the whole cotton is taken through. Instead of the stationary rib and brush found on the regular gin saw, the machine is equipped with a revolving rib and brush which throws the stalks in a saw brush that removes the staple and seeds into the conveyer to the gin stand.

While the gin was able to handle only about one bale of sledded cotton in an hour, before the extractor or separator was installed, it is now said to be able to turn out an average of nearly four bales an hour.

The cotton is not thoroughly cleaned by extractor, but is cleaned almost to the point of hand-picked cotton, turning out a product that is easily handled by the gin stands.

Record Consumption Of Cotton During February

The cotton mills of this country consumed cotton at a highed daily rate in February than in any previous month on record, according to the Garside Cotton Service of Boston. They spun 27,400 bales per day in February, against 26,300 in January and 26,300 in February last year.

"Present indications are that consumption will continue on a high level, as the mills are well sold for varying periods running from two to five months and are carrying light stocks of goods. This past week, the cloth market was quieter than recently in the gray goods division, but this was considered natural after the recent heavy buying. Finished goods continued to sell well. While it is not to be expected that consumption will be maintained at the current rate over a yearly period, it is worth nothing that on this basis the country would use 7,700,000 bales of all cottons or about 7,400,000 of American cotton in a full year.

"The easing in cotton and the great volume of production of goods are leading to conservatism among goods buyers as to purchasing, against long future requirements. At the same time, the relative cheapness of cotton and goods and the broad movement of goods into consumption are resulting in sustained buying, particularly on finished goods.

Twine Mill.

The Cotton Producer, The Cotton Manufacturer and the McNary-Haugen Bill

(Editorial Note.—We do not agree with the conclusions reached by Dr. Kilgore, but are publishing his article as showing the other viewpoint.)

By Dr. B. W. Kilgore, Raleigh, N. C., President of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Association.

THE economic disparity of agriculture in comparison with manufacturing, industry in general, business and organized labor is so great that the veto of the farm relief bill by the President leaves the agricultural problem as the main economic issue before the country, and a major political issue.

On all hands it is agreed that the farming industry is slipping. As a whole, it has gone through seven continuous lean years, and conditions point to an eighth like year just ahead. In that time the farmers of the country, according to the records of the Federal Government, have lost two billion dollars annually, or fourteen billion the past seven years because of the lower purchasing power of farm products, the things the farmer had to sell, in comparison with the purchasing power of non-agricultural products. This amounts in effect to a contribution of fourteen billion dollars by agriculture to business and industry, and has helped to make business aand industry the most prosperous this country has ever known. This handicap of the farmer at present is about twenty per cent. In the seven years just past it has averaged from twelve to thirty per cent. This disadvantage in purchasing power, together with a lack of bargaining power which has existed at the same time, constitute the basis of the very difficult farm situation now existing, and which the proposed farm surplus control legislation is intended to gradually remedy. No business or industry can stand the handicap that the farming industry has been and is now laboring under and exist, much less thrive.

When considered as a long time program, the cotton producer and the cotton manufacturer have problems in common and interests in common. The cotton farmer this year is selling his cotton at around one-third below the cost of production. Around sixty per cent of this cotton is going to foreign mills at a corresponding loss in invested and operating capital and purchasing power of the cotton grower, and with a corresponding gain to the foreign countries taking this cotton. We are not a wise business people to produce and sell cotton this way. Between now and the convening of the next Congress there is plenty of time for impartial and careful consideration of the farm situation in all of the aspects upon its real merits and without prejudice or political bias.

The cotton manufacturing industry generally opposed the farm relief bill in the last days of the recent Congress on the belief, seemingly, that it would affect the cotton manufacturing industry unfavorably. This was based on the fear of the possible dumping of surplus cotton on foreign markets at lower prices than it would be sold to our home manufacturers, and to the equalization fee as making this possible. This fear is entirely without foundation.

As there is no tariff on cotton there could be no dumping of surplus or other cotton on foreign markets at lower prices than would prevail on our domestic markets. Certainly there is no thought in the minds of those advocating this form of legislation that it would operate in this way as regards cotton, and I cannot conceive of how it could operate so that there would be any price advantage for foreign spinners over domestic spinners. In other words, the relative price of cotton on home and foreign markets would be the same under the McNary-Haugen bill principle as exists at present. The equalization fee could not be used or applied in any way that would change this present relationship of foreign and domestic prices. Any effect that it may have upon the price of cotton to the spinner would be equal whether cotton was consumed at home or exported. As around sixty per cent of American production of cotton goes to foreign countries, there could be no inducement for the sale of our surplus cotton to foreign markets at a lower price than to home markets, as the sale of this surplus at a lower price on foreign markets would make the price not only of the surplus but of our other cotton sold on foreign markets, and in this way would lower the price of all cotton sold on foreign markets, which is the main portion of our cotton crop. If only a small amount of our cotton went to foreign markets, the surplus might be sold on those markets at a lower price than at home, but this could not be done to advantage with the foreign markets being our main markets for cotton. The equalization fee would be collected on the entire crop, and if this were used to make up the loss on cotton sold at a lower price

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Spinners' Meeting At Union

The meeting of the Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association, held on Wednesday at Union, S. C., was well attended and the discussion of spinning problems developed much interesting and valuable information.

Carl R. Harris, chairman of the Spinners' Division, led the discussion, making use of the information collected through a large number of questionnaires that he recently sent the members.

The fact that the meeting was held on Wednesday did not allow time to publish a detailed account in this issue. A full report covering the technical discussion will appear next week.

Further Comments On Sledded Cotton

By F. Gordon Cobb.

INASMUCH as the article, "Is Sledded Cotton a New Menace to Cotton Mills," was not thoroughly understood by some of the people who read it, as shown from some of the letters which I have received, I wish to take this method of clearing the minds of some of the people who did not seem to thoroughly understand it.

Some seemed to think that sledded cotton contained an excessive amount of trash. This is true, it does contain quite an excessive amount of trash, but with the improved opening and cleaning machines we are able to eliminate most of this trash and make a fairly clean piece of goods out of trashy Western cotton.

The real thought, however, connected with sledded cotton is that in gathering this cotton by sleds it gathers up stalks and bolls; also in pulling bolls off the stalk oftentimes the bark of the stalk will skin off in long strips, and these long strips of bark from the cotton stalk cannot be taken out or separated from the ginned or lint cotton.

The bark of the cotton stalk is composed of two layers as is the skin of a person. The bark or outer layer can be pulverized through the beating processes and the majority of this outer layer will come out in waste by the time the cotton leaves the cards.

The inner layer, however, is a mass of long, slick, strong fiber as strong as sisal or jute and we have no machine whatever that will take these long fibers from the cotton, and most any mill man knows what will happen if he should tear up his cotton bagging and let it go in with his mixing of cotton.

Now, not only does sledded cotton require more beating to remove the trash than does the same grade of cotton gathered in the regular way, but due to this excess beating or cleaning process the cotton fibers of sledded cotton are much weaker than are the fibers of cotton of the same grade gathered in the regular way.

As stated above, the long strong, slick fibers of the inner layer of the bark which is found in sledded cotton cannot be removed by the gins, neither can it be removed by horizontal or vertical openers nor by any of the preparatory machinery, consequently these long fibers go through all the processes until it reaches the spinning frame where it will not draw like fibers of cotton, and there it knocks the end down.

A number of tests on sledded cotton have shown that thirty to forty per cent of the ends down were caused by the long, strong fiber of the inner layer of the bark which is present in the sledded cotton.

Very likely this method of gathering cotton is in the West to stay, and will soon be in the South, inasmuch as it means a saving to the farmer of from $3 to $15 per bale, depending on price of cotton.

With the scarcity and high wages demanded by cotton pickers and when a bale of cotton can be sledded for about $2.50 (as reported from the West) you cannot blame a farmer for sledding cotton. Therefore, mills must meet the new conditions and as sledded cotton brings up a problem we have never had in cotton before many mills are running the cotton not knowing what it is costing them.

Our research work has shown that a mill will have more ends down when running sledded cotton than it will have when running the same grade of picked cotton, therefore, the sledded cotton is not worth as much to a mill as picked cotton.

This is the information we wished to get to the mill presidents and treasurers who buy cotton.

M. L. O. E. Club Meeting

Union, S. C.—The M. L. O. E. Club, composed of the superintendents and overseers of the Monarch group of mills, held an enjoyable meeting at the community building last Friday night. All second hands of the different mills were invited guests of the overseers.

The meeting was presided over by C. W. Cain, president of the club, and after the preliminary remarks, the members were served an elaborate dinner by the ladies of the Monarch Mills. Special guests were S. B. White, pastor of the Methodist church; C. B. Prince, pastor of the Baptist church, and J. C. Neville, pastor of the Presbyterian church, all of whom made instructive talks.

Following the dinner, C. W. Cain, club president and superintendent of Excelsior Mill, called on T. M. McNeille, superintendent of Monarch Mills, to explain the purpose of the club. Mr. McNeille outlined the work of the club, showing that it functions along the same line of work as the Southern Textile Association. Following Mr. McNeille, John S. Lockman compared in a very interesting manner, textile conditions of 30 years ago and today.

This was the annual meeting of the club. Other meetings are held monthly and much practical value is derived from the technical work.

The following were present: Overseers and second hands in the Monarch plant, Union, S. C.—E. P. McWhirter, master mechanic; J. M. Bates, cloth room; J. H. Nichols, spinner; J. B. Wood, weaver; A. L.

(Continued on Page 27)

Faults in Cotton Rayon Fabrics

ALTHOUGH cellulose (viscose) rayon in combination with cotton lends itself admirably to the production of pleasing and durable fabrics, it is only by careful attention to details of the individual processes of manufacture that entirely satisfactory fabrics are obtainable. Even but a cursory examination of dyed and finished cotton rayon fabrics reveals only too frequently defects in the silk present which are more often due to faulty manufacture than to dyeing and finishing. Usually, however, it is the dyer and finisher who undeservedly receives the blame, since it is during dyeing and finishing that such faults are made more prominent. What are the properties of viscose silk which most affect its successful incorporation in cotton fabrics?

Among the most important properties of viscose rayon which govern its correct processing in winding, pirning, beaming, and weaving are its extensibility, elasticity, tensile strength, and resistance to rubbing and friction. Equally important is the variation produced in these properties when viscose yarns are exposed to an abnormally moist or dry atmosphere. Practically all these properties are concerned in the pirning of viscose yarns before weaving, and it is chiefly by correct pirning that the successful weaving of cotton fabrics having a viscose weft can be ensured. During pirning, which is usually carried out at high speeds, the viscose yarn is subjected to tension and friction. Friction is always dangerous; it may result in broken filaments in the yarn or produce uneven tension during pirning. Since viscose yarns contain very little twist—about three turns an inch—broken filaments readily snarl and thus give rise to breakage during weaving or produce fuzzy fabrics.

The deleterious effects of tension, particularly uneven tension, are more subtle. Overstretched viscose yarn has a diminished resistance to wear and tear, while unevenly stretched yarn has varying lustre and is uneven in dyeing. In particular, it is found that overstretched yarn has an undesirable bright metallic lustre, and a decreased affinity for direct cotton dyes. Fabrics manufactured from unsatisfactorily pirned viscose yarn will thus have lustre and color defects.

It should be clearly understood that viscose yarn subjected to moderate tension is not seriously affected; damage is done only when the tension is so great that it causes the yarn to lose part of its normal elasticity. The defects caused by pirning are not, therefore, due to the tension necessary to the process, but to variations in tension such as are present in even the best artificial silk pirning machines. When variation of tension is present, there is always the possibility that portions of the yarn will be subject to excessive stretching, so that the elasticity of the yarn is affected. Small variations of tension are probably immaterial, since during storage and subsequent weaving there are opportunities for the elastic forces of the yarn to even-out the irregular stretching produced. On the other hand, if viscose yarn during pirning is subjected to excessive tension so that the elasticity of the yarn is reduced the resulting irregularities of stretching persist and show in the woven fabric.

Visecose yarn of small denier, say up to 300, is capable of being stretched about 20 to 25 per cent in length without breaking. The extensibility of 250-denier viscose yarn varies with the stretching force. A considerable force is required to produce the first small extension, but that once stretching has commenced the yarn stretches more easily, until it suddenly breaks. The recovery of stretched yarn when the srtetching force is removed is dependent on the degree to which the yarn has been stretched. Yarn stretched not more than about 2 per cent in length contracts so that it has a permanent extension of two-thirds per cent, the elasticity thus being about 60 per cent. On the other hand, yarn stretched 20 per cent in length contracts so that it has a permanent extension of about 13 per cent, the elasticity being reduced to but 30 per cent. In other words, the more viscose yarn is stretched the less is the elastic force which promotes its return to its original length.

Irregularity of tension in pirning also interferes with the twist in viscose yarns; those parts which are tight lose twist, while the slacker portions gain twist. Now the dyeing of any type of yarn, whether of cotton, wool, or artificial silk, is largely influenced by the degree of twist. It would appear that tightly twisted yarn acts in much the same way as a "streamline" filter and prevents penetration of the dye particles into the filaments composing the yarn by a process of filtration. The same effect is observed when dyeing viscose knitting yarns containing knots—the knots sometimes remain perfectly white, while the slack adjacent yarn is dyed to a deep shade. Hence unevenly twisted viscose yarn as produced by irregular tension during pirning may contribute to uneven dyeing in the resulting fabric.

Satisfactory pirning of viscose yarn is not, however, dependent entirely on the accuracy of the machine; it is largely influenced by the moisture content of the yarn. Wet viscose yarn stretches about three times as easily as the dry yarn. During pirning it is therefore essential that the yarn should be uniformly conditioned and that the surrounding atmosphere be of uniform humidity.

The facts set out above have their application in weaving whether of warp or welt viscose-cotton fabrics, and need not be further stressed. But it is necessary to show that faults in fabrics due to the presence of high lustre and poor dyeing yarns cannot be obliterated in dyeing and finishing. It is true that when stretched viscose yarn is wetted and free to contract it does nearly re-

turn to its original length, as is shown by the following results obtained with yarn of 175 denier:

Ext. of yarn	Extension after removal of tension. 5 min. after	24 hrs. after	Ext. when weted	Ext. when dried
5%	4%	2%	4%	1%
10%	6%	3%	4%	1%
15%	9%	6%	4%	2%

But when woven into cotton fabric viscose yarn is not free to contract. Consequently, during dyeing portions of the viscose yarn are dyed while under excessive tension, other parts being comparatively slack; this results in uneven dyeing. —Manchester Guardian.

World's Cotton Production

Washington. — Cotton production for the 1926-27 season in 17 foreign producing countries for which statistics are available totals 8,854,000 bales of 478 pounds net, compared with 10,126,000 bales last season. This is a decline of 13 per cent. In the 1925-26 season these 17 countries, which include India, Egypt, China, Russia and Mexico, produced 87 per cent of the foreign cotton crop.

In India, Egypt and China the decrease from last year's production is 18 per cent. Acreage reduction and unfavorable weather caused the decline in India and Egypt. In China unfavorable weather and political disturbances were the principal limiting factors. Slight increases are recorded in this season's production in Russia, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Chosen and Turkey, and a larger increase in Mexico; these countries, however, produced only 11 per cent of the foreign crop in 1925-26. Production figures are not yet available for Brazil, Peru, Argentina and Uganda. Brazil's crop is expected to be about the same as last year's. Peru has less acreage and Argentina has had unfavorable weather.

The countries above mentioned produced 96 per cent of the 1925-26 foreign cotton crop. Their output, with that of the United States, will bring the world total for 1926-27 above last year's figure, according to the Department of Agriculture, which estimates a world total cotton crop of about 29,000,000 bales, compared with 27,700,000 bales in 1925-26.

Improvement in the cotton textile industry is reported in Great Britain, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria. Cotton prospects in Great Britain are considerably better. British exports of cotton piece goods in January, 322,45,000 square yards, were the largest since July, 1926, although less than in January, 1926, or 1925. The recent gain reflects increased mill operations, activity in the American section having been generally enhanced. Operations in the Egyptian section are reported at about 90-95 per cent of capacity.

Spinning industry in Germany is reported in good financial condition, with funds readily available for purchases of raw cotton. Mill stocks of raw cotton, however, were large at the end of January. Most mills have been running full time since December and some of them overtime. Unemployment in Germany's cotton industry declined materially in January. In Czechoslovakia improvement in the spinning industry has been maintained since November, when mill operation increased to 90 per cent from 80 per cent in October. In Austria, where mill activity increased in November to 76 per cent from 65 per cent in October, further improvement is recorded and immediate prospects are considered very favorable.

Activity in the French cotton industry decreased in January, when mills were operated at about 25 per cent below capacity and decreased still more in February. Although stocks of yarn, finished goods and raw cotton were reported low, purchases continued on a hand to-mouth basis. Depression continues likewise in the Italian cotton industry. In January 83 per cent of Italy's spindles and 77 per cent of her looms were reported to be working part time, both domestic and foreign demand being light. Prices have shown more stability of late, however, and the tone of the market is improved. Most Polish mills in January were reported working full time, although the demand for cotton goods is still slow.

Cotton Mill Taxes in Fall River

Fall River, Mass. — First step by city of Fall River to prevent placing of a valuation of $14 per spindle on mill property there was taken when the city solicitor filed in Superior Court here exceptions to decision by Tax Commissioner Field, who found in favor of Parker and Hargraves Mills in petition for abatement, for refund of $82,670 for 1921 in 1922 taxes. The mills have pending a petition for abatement of 1923 taxes. If this abatement is granted on basis of $14 per spindle, the city will have to refund an additional $37,160.

The $14-per-spindle basis established by Commissioner Field as fair is $10 less than valuation placed on mill property by assessors in recent years. Parker and Hargraves refused to be a party to settlement arranged with other mills in 1924, when approximately $1,500,000 was refunded to mills in abatements.

Cotton Manufacturers' Associations to Meet Jointly on May 12-14

Plans are being completed for the joint meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers with the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association on May 12 to 14, at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J.

The associations have reserved a liberal allowance of rooms for their members and while it is expected that there will be ample accommodations for both members and guests reservations will be handled in the order received. Individuals not planning to go with the official party can make their reservations direct with the hotel.

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The Coton Situation

WE can see very few bearish elements in the cotton situation.

The final ginners' report showed 17,787,600 bales, running count, including 234,000 bales yet to be ginned and making allowance for weight in excess of 500 pounds, the total crop is 17,910,250 bales, which is 700,000 less than the estimate of December 8th.

There is much surprise expressed at the difficulty of securing good cotton at the present time and yet it is very logical.

The 1926 crop was only 1,750,000 bales larger than the 1925 crop and increased exports have already more than taken care of the increase and are constantly growing greater.

On account of the price being below the cost of production, the farmers have stored at least 2,600,000 bales under sheds and in barns where, until the high price dislodged it, cotton has always been carried.

With exports removing the excess of the crop and farm storage reducing the amount for sale, there is far less cotton being offered than was the case at this time last season. Cotton that has been stored on farms will not be offered for sale this season unless there is a sharp advance.

It should also be realized that at this date last year there was little demand for cotton because there was already the realization that curtailment of mill production would be necessary, whereas now the mills are sold far ahead and there is little probability of any curtailment.

After it was known that the 1925 crop was 16,160,000 bales and in the face of poor cotton manufacturing conditions in this country and abroad, the price of cotton held around 20 cents, and it seems to be entirely unreasonable to expect a crop only 1,750,000 bales larger to sell below 12 cents when cotton manufacturing is active in every portion of the world.

We are assured of a considerable increase in the consumption of American cotton in this country, and it is being substituted for India and other short cottons abroad.

Those who have "missed the market" and want to console themselves claim that the large exports to England mean that England will have a large stock of cotton and that in itself will be a bearish factor, but they lose sight of the fact that much of the cotton that is shipped to England is re-exported and the demand for American cotton as a substitute for short cotton will take care of any supply now held in England.

We have contended that the excess yield of 1926 was due to the record breaking use of fertilizer, and as proof of that we call attention to the September 16th estimate of 15,816,000 bales and the final crop in Texas and Oklahoma, the States that did not use much fertilizer.

	Sept. 16th Estimate	Final Crop
Texas	5,259,000	5,456,000
Oklahoma	1,664,000	1,748,000

This shows very clearly to us that in making the early estimates the Government did not realize the greater yield per acre as the result of record use of fertilizer in the States that depend upon fertilization.

The figures show that in spite of the unusual season in Texas during 1926 the lint year per acre was only 138 pounds or .29 of a bale per acre.

The size of the 1926 crop is now definitely known to be 17,910,000 bales measured in 500-pound bales, and although there has been for some time a belief in a crop in excess of 18,500,000 the price has advanced two cents.

We are now facing a new crop with a small reduction in acreage and a very large reduction in fertilizer, and with the possibility of unfavorable weather always a factor.

Should a crop of 16,000,000 or less bales be indicated at any time this season, prices will probably advance to 17 cents or possibly 20 cents, and yet it is almost certain that even with the great acreage of 1926 a crop of less than 16,000,000 bales would have resulted if half the fertilizer had been used as will be the case this season and if abnormally good weather had not prevailed.

The man who failed to buy cotton at 12 cents dislikes to cover at 14 cents and yet 14 cents is below the cost of production and it is further from 14 to 17 than from 12 to 14.

During the decline from 15 cents we constantly urged mills to buy the market down, that is, to buy a portion of their requirements on each decline of a fixed number of points and we asserted that there was no danger in buying any commodity when it was below the cost of production.

While we do not urge the purchase of cotton now and wish no one to make commitments based upon our opinion, it is our idea that unless abnormally good weather results the price of cotton will advance and we would not be surprised to see 17 cents or higher this summer.

With reduced fertilizer we can not expect a large yield per acre and deterioration will be more marked and therefore crop scares will be more likely.

According to the Industrial Conference Board the dollar is now only worth 60 pre-war cents and on that basis 14 cents cotton now is the equivalent of 10 cent cotton before the war. Some consideration should be given to that fact.

Cleaning Sledded Cotton

A REPORT has come from Texas to the effect that a method of cleaning sledded cotton has been perfected.

Such reports are, of course, subject to much discount because it is usually the case that Texas inventors give more consideration to promoting a company and selling stock than to the working ability of their machines.

The cleaning of sledded cotton is, however, a subject worthy of much study, because if sledded cotton could be fairly well cleaned, cotton could be sledded at $2.50 per bale as against $18 to $25 per bale for picking and the cost of the production of cotton would be reduced to the point that low prices for cotton would result in profits for the farmer instead of a loss as at present, and lower prices would increase the demand for cotton goods.

When cotton is sledded, the bolls, leaves, boll stems and parts of the stalk are swept into one mass.

It may be possible to separate the seed cotton from the other matter or it may be possible to clean and gin at one operation.

The man who has the brains to invent an efficient machine that will produce reasonably clean cotton from the sledded mass will make a fortune and at the same time render a great service to the industry.

Time To Beautify

SCATTERED over the South are mills with well kept premises with some shrubbery and flowers to relieve the severity of the mill building.

Scattered also among them are mills whose surroundings remind us of the junk pile and the garbage field.

It costs very little to clean up the mill premises and to plant a small amount of shrubbery and flowers, and this is the time of the year for such work.

Such firms as the Van Lindley Nursery at Greensboro, N. C., and the Howard-Hickory Nursery at Hickory, N. C., can not only furnish shrubbery and flowers but will be glad to offer suggestions relative to those that are most suitable.

Only Five Votes Favorable

THE cotton manufacturers of Massachusetts have been trying to get a change in the law regulating the employment of women so that slightly longer hours might be worked during prosperous periods with the average hours of work for the year no longer than at present.

After weeks of effort and much publicity, the House killed the bill 159 to 5.

The fact that manufacturers of Massachusetts could only get five members of the House to vote with them on a sensible and reasonable proposition is proof positive of the attitude of the legislators of that State towards industry and does not offer much encouragement to those who desire an industrial revival in that section.

Idle Spindles

THERE seems to be an impression that all cotton spindles in the United States are now active, but a report of the Department of Commerce shows that 4,372,000 spindles were not in operation during February.

The idle spindles were divided between the other

Northern States.	
Connecticut	139,000
Maine	215,000
Massachusetts	2,593,000
New Hampshire	342,000
Rhode Island	384,000
Other Northern States	202,000
Southern States.	
Alabama	50,000
Georgia	89,000
North Carolina	166,000
South Carolina	260,000
Other Southern States	166,000

The total idle spindles in the South were 497,000 as against 3,875,000 idle in the Northern States.

Personal News

R. C. Roberts has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

W. T. Love, president of the Ranlo Spencer Mountain, Harden and Modena Mills, has been seriously ill at ihs home in Gastonia, N. C.

W. L. Pace has been promoted to second hand in fancy weaving at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

H. T. Batton has been promoted to second hand in Draper weaving at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

C. A. Downs has returned to his former position as overseer of cloth room at the Roanoke Mills No. 2, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

J. D. Worrell has accepted the position of chief engineer at the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.

John Cumnock has been promoted from superintendent to general manager of the Altavista Cotton Mills, Altavista, Va.

J. R. Copeland has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Altavista Cotton Mills, Altavista, Va.

George W. Cook has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer of night weaving at the Mary Leila Cotton Mills, Greensboro, Ga.

B. F. Kennedy has been elected treasurer of the Liberty Fabrics Corporation, which will erect a silk mill at Union, S. C.

D. N. Jones has been elected secretary and assistant treasurer of the Liberty Fabrics Corporation, which will build a silk mill at Union, S. C.

Emslie Nicholson, president of the Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C., has also been elected president of the Liberty Fabrics Corporation, which will erect a silk plant at Union.

Dr. W. C. Hamrick, head of the Hamrick group of mills, Gaffney, S. C., has been elected State Senator from Cherokee county, succeeding the late Senator Stacy.

Luther B. Hodges, superintendent of the personnel department of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., has been elected district governor of the Fifty-seventh District of Rotary International.

R. L. Chisholm has been appointed agent of the Winnsboro Cotton Mills, Winnsboro, S. C., succeeding Gordon F. Johnstone, who resigned to become manager of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C. Mr. Chisholm was for several years connected with the Winnsboro plant but was later transferred to Boston as assistant to Henry C. Everett, Jr., treasurer of the Winnsboro Mills. He has recently been with the Lancaster Mills, Clinton, Mass.

L. M. Groce has resigned as second hand in twisting at the Stark Mills, Hogansville, Ga., to become overseer of twisting at the Martha Mill, Thomaston, Ga.

J. H. Simpson has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Grendel Mills No. 1, Greenwood, S. C., to become night overseer of No. 1 spinning at the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Appropriate resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Frank C. Betrand, overseer at the California Cotton Mills, Selma, Ala., whose death occurred recently, were adopted by the Association of Operating Executives of the California Cotton Mills.

Friends of George B. Snow, of the Atlanta Brush Company, Atlanta, will learn with much regret of the death of his father last week. Mr. Snow, who was 74 years old, died from the effects of injuries received in an automobile accident at Valdosta, Ga., two weeks ago. He is survived by seven sons and four daughters, the eldest being George B. Snow.

Clifford B. Hayes has been appointed general manager of the Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., succeeding Leonard S. Little, who resigned to become manager of Joseph Bancroft & Sons, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Hayes, for the past year, has been production manager in the sales office of Pacific Mills at New York. He was formerly superintendent of the bleachery of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Somerworth, N. H., and later connected with the Charles River Bleachery, near Boston.

$1,025 Per Share for Avondale Stock.

Greenville, S. C.—What is said to be the highest priced cotton mill stock ever sold in Greenville was noted when a block of stock of Avondale Mills, of Alabama, was sold at $1,025 per share. The stock was sold by Henry T. Mills, local stock broker, to a purchaser in Alabama.

The stock of the Avondale Mills is said by Greenville brokers to be higher than that of any other cotton mill in the nation, being quoted at more than 10 times its face value.

Altavista, Va.—A number of improvements are being made in the village of the Altavista Cotton Mills. The water system is being extended to every house in the village, and new bath rooms put in. The remodeling of the houses will add much to the village, which is known as one of the prettiest in Virginia.

Magnolia, Ark.—The proposed 5,000 spindle cotton mill for this town is now assured since $15,000 more than the $400,000 required was subscribed for the project.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Burlington, N. C.—The Grace Hosiery Mills, capital stock $100,000, have been incorporated by R. A. Maynard, J. M. Moore and E. H. Scott and will establish a knitting plant here.

Burlington, N. C. — The Pickett Hosiery Mills have been incorporated by M. C. Pickett, W. W. Sellars and Geo. C. Sharpe.

Montgomery, Ala. — The West Boyleston Manufacturing Company, of East Hampton, Mass., is considering plans for removing its mill to this place.

Petersburg, Va.—George F. Brasfield Company, Inc., will establish a plant here for the manufacture of table cloths. Contract for the building has been let to H. M. Nunnally.

Boiling Springs, N. C.—W. G. McBrayer and associates, of Shelby, who recently purchased the Winner Hosiery Mills, as noted, will install equipment to make children's hosiery.

Gadsden, Ala.—Operation of 40 per cent of the equipment of the Sauquoitt Spinning Company has been started and the remainder of the machinery will be started within a short time. The mill has 20,000 spindles for making carded and combed yarns.

Eatonton, Ga.—Operation of 1,000 spindles at the Eatonton Cotton Mills will be started soon. The plant has been idle for several years and is expected to be in full operation this summer.

Andalusia, Ala.—Contract for the new mill to be erected here by C. L. O'Neal and associates is expected to be let within a short time. Plans are by E. S. Killibrew, engineer, of Albany, Ga. The mill, which is to be located on a 50-acre site, will have 10,000 spindles for making 16s and finer yarns.

Kinston, N. C.—A temporary receivership for the Kinston Knitting Company was announced here. Hearing on a permanent receivership will be held before Judge Neill Sinclair, at Kenansville, March 31. No statement of liabilities and assets was available. The Farmers and Merchants Bank here was named temporary receiver. Capital of the company was $200,000.

Creditors are chiefly outside banks. Local indebtedness is less than $4,100. The proceedings were instituted on petition of Felix Harvey, Sr., both a creditor and director, with the sanction of the directors, who saw no way other than receivership out of the company's financial dilemma.

In order that possible purchasers may put the plant back in operation, the tangle in which the property is involved will be straightened out as rapidly as possible.

Greensboro, N. C.—The new full fashioned hosiery mill to be built here will be known as the Greensboro Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, the company having received its charter with F. Osborne Pffinsgt as president.

South Boston, Va.—The plans for enlarging the Halifax Cotton Mills include the erection of a unit to manufacture towels and construction of 50 new houses in the mill village.

Ware Shoals, S. C.—Contract for the erection of the addition to the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company will be let within a short time. Bids have been forwarded to Ben D. Riegal, president, in New York. The addition will have 30,000 spindles.

Fayetteville, N. C.—Ten carloads of machinery are on the way to Fayetteville for installation in the Hawthorn Silk Mills here, which are to be reopened and operated by A. Priest, of Paterson, N. J. These mills, formerly a part of the Ashley-Bailey string of silk manufactories, were placed in receivership some time ago.

S. B. Rains, vice-president of the company, which has been operating in Brooklyn, N. Y., and which is removing to Union, is already on the scene, and will become manager of the new plant. The raw material for the "Glovesilk" fabric is brought direct from Japan and around $75,000 worth of silk will be carried at all times, it is stated. Officers will be elected and the plant incorporated under the laws of South Carolina.

Union, S. C.—Liberty Fabrics Corporation, said to be the first glove silk and glove silk underwear manufacturers to locate in the South, was formally organized here with an authorized capital of $350,000

The plant is expected to be in operation within 60 days. The new plant will represent an outlay of around $500,000, and will have a weekly pay roll of around $3,000. Three hundred persons will be employed.

Athens, Ga.—The entire output of the Athens Manufacturing Company will be taken under contract by the Miller Rubber Company, of Akron, O. The mill will be operated under supervision of the Callaway Mills, Inc., of LaGrange Ga., the latter company having been selling agents for the mill for some time. It is understood that the mill will be completely revamped and some new equipment added.

The Miller Company, in making the announcement, stated that the contract had been made to assure especially satisfactory supplies of yarns and fabrics for its tire factory. The fabric will be made under specifications developed in the

model spinning laboratory at Akron. The company stated that one of the advantages of the arrangement was that it provided for the operation of the mills under the combined research facilities of the Miller and Callaway organizations.

The Athens Manufacturing Company now has 17,312 spindles and 25 looms making tire and chafer fabric and yarns. A. G. Dudley is president and treasurer and Oscar D. Grimes general manager.

Ronda, N. C.—The Wilco Mills, formerly the Ronda Mills, which were recently reorganized following sale by the receivers, have been leased to the Johnston interests of Charlotte for a period of five years.

The mill, which has been idle for two years, will be started up as soon as the new power line of the Southern Power Company reaches Ronda, which will not take more than 30 days.

The mill is owned by T. W. Church, R. L. Hickerson, J. M. Poplin, all of North Wilkesboro; Dr. J. W. Choate, of Salisbury, and R. D. Mathis, of Roaring River.

Statesville, N. C.—The Phoenix Manufacturing Company, of Little Falls, N .Y., has completed arrangements for establishing a plant here. The mill, with equipment, will cost about $600,000 and will manufacture knitted woolen and cotton fabrics.

Plans for the building are being made by the Charlotte office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., and as soon as the building is ready 40 per cent of the equipment at Little Falls will be moved here. The remainder is to be moved later.

The company is expected to employ 1,000 persons and have an annual payroll of $500,000. It is said to be the first manufacturer of woolen knit goods to move South from New England. The plant will produce sweaters and knitted coats, lumberjacks and several lines of flat knit goods including linings for gloves and coats.

The mill at Little Falls now operates 30 sets of wool cards, 72 flat cards, 14,000 wool spindles, 22,000 ring spindles, 350 knitting machines, 600 sewing machines and dyeing and finishing equipment.

The mill was induced to locate here by a number of prominent business men.

Winnsboro, S. C.—R. L. Chisholm, of Boston, has been appointed agent of the Winnsboro Mills to succeed Gordon A. Johnstone, who resigned to become general manager of the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C. Mr. Chisholm was formerly connected with the Winnsboro Mills here, but went to Boston as assistant to Henry C. Everett, Jr., treasurer of the Winnsboro Mills and more recently has been connected with the Lancaster Mills, Clinton, Mass.

Atco, Ga.—Ground was broken last week for a $1,000,000 addition to the American Textile Company plant. J. A. Miller, president of the company, and other officials attended the ceremony.

With investment already of $2,000,000, the addition will bring the investment up to $3,000,000. The company manufactures drills and sheetings. The addition will in reality mean another plant, for which additional streets will have to be laid. The mill project, which includes all of Atco, about a mile from Cartersville, covers approximately 400 acres of land.

The plant, which has a total of 35,000 spindles, will be increased to 50,000 spindles, an increase in production of about 50 per cent.

In making his announcement of the additions, Mr. Miller said that the directors had offered to the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, a 150 kw. generator.

Directors, in addition to Mr. Miller, are E. L. McClain, Greenfield, O.; W. M. McCafferty, Los Angeles; D. S. McClain, trasurer, of Cartersville; L. J. Forrester, secretary; and Claude R. Brown, superintendent.

The Cotton Producer, The Cotton Manufacturer and the McNary-Haugen Bill

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abroad than at home, there would be a greater loss than a gain as more than half of our cotton is sold abroad and the process would result in a certain and definite greater loss than gain.

The purpose of the equalization fee is to furnish a stabilization fund provided by the grower himself for buying and carrying the surplus and to act as a restraint on production, and the thought is that it would operate in about the following way: Suppose the legislation—that is, the McNary-Haugen bill—were passed and put into operation and brings about a reasonable stabilization in the price of cotton, what effect will this have on the production of cotton in the future? This is perhaps the most important question involved in the matter. Will the bringing about of an average price for cotton, as it is the purpose of this legislation to do, bring about at the same time an average in production? Or to put it in another way, will the stabilization of price of cotton, within reasonableness, bring about a stabilization of production? It is well known now that acreage follows price, and production, with reasonableness, on an average of a number of years corresponds to acreage. A low price in the early spring means a low acreage, and high price in the spring, as a rule, means a larger acreage From the standpoint of reason it would then follow that an average price would be followed by an average acreage; a stabilized price would be followed by a stabilized acreage. There would be two powerful factors in the operation of the measures which would tend to make these conditions effective. These are:

The equalization fee which would be paid by every grower in proportion to his production. This equalization fee would in most likelihood be a variable one; that is, a small fee when there was a small acreage planted with the prospect of no surplus, or only a small surplus production, and a much larger equalization fee when there was a large acreage and an indicated large surplus production. In this way there would be raised a larger capital or stabilization fund for cotton for handling the surplus in years of larger production.

The second, and perhaps the most powerful factor in influencing production would be the price at which the surplus already stored in the hands of the selected operating agencies would be turned back on the market. The producers would know that they owned the surplus already on hand because of having contributed to the stabilization fund in proportion to their production for buying and holding it. A largely increased acreage and production would lower the price of the surplus they already owned, as well as of the crops to be produced.

The Federal Farm Board would be in position to announce the approximate needs of American cotton for world consumption, and the acreage that would need to be planted, on an average, to provide this volume of cotton along with the surplus and the carry-over. If an acreage largely in excess of that suggested by the board were planted, the surplus would likely be turned on the market at a lower price than if an acreage reasonably in accord with the needs for pro-

ducing the necessary amount of cotton were planted.

These two factors, the equalization fee variable with production, and the price at which the surplus would be turned back on the market, would be powerful if not fully effective means of bringing about an adjustment of production to consumption with reasonableness and, therefore, such a stabilization in the price of cotton as would prevent disastrous slumps in years of over-production, as the cotton growing industry has always experienced in the past.

Through the equalization fee the cotton producer pays his own way and takes care of the cost of buying and carrying and distributing the surplus of years of over-production of cotton into years of under production, and in doing so protects himself from the disasters always accompanying over-production, and at the same time furnishes the public an insurance policy against the hardships, or even suffering in case of under-production or crop failure.

Among the objects hoped to be accomplished by the "Cotton Textile Institute" being organized by the textile manufacturers of the country as stated in the reports of those promoting the organization of the institute, are the elimination of wastes in the manufacture and distribution of textiles and a better adjustment of production of textiles to consumption. The problems and purposes of the cotton producers and the cotton manufacturers are identical, namely, the adjustment of production to consumption and the stabilization of prices and production, all, of course, within reasonableness. The McNary-Haugen bill principle furnishes the necessary machinery and means for enabling the cotton farmer to do these things and help himself, and are necessary because of the large number of cotton growers, their individuality and the difficulty of organization.

Those advocating the McNary-Haugen principle do not claim that it would solve the whole farm problem, or that it would work perfectly from the beginning. They do believe that it is the best proposal that has been offered as a help to agriculture and that through experience gained in operations it could be changed so as to gradually come to meet the farm situation. To the extent that it affects cotton, the cotton producers hope that the cotton manufacturers of the nation will give earnest thought and consideration to the matter and aid them in their efforts to stabilize cotton production and price as the cotton producers shall be delighted to see the cotton manufacturers stabilize cotton manufacturing.

M. L. O. E. Club Meeting

(Continued from Page 19)

Stutts, carder; R. F. Haynes, electrician; John Stutts, night carder; G. C. Teague, second hand weave room; J. F. West, second hand weaving; T. F. Nichols, second hand spooling and warping; J. L. Peay, second hand weaving; J. M. Harris, second hand weaving; J. C. Humphries, second hand spinning; W. R. West, second hand weaving; Anstell Gregory, second hand cloth room; T. P. Cabaniss, second hand carding; W. O. Nichols, night spinner; W. E. Jett, assistant mechanic; W. T. Wheat, second hand spinning; Sam Mabry, second hand machine shop; J. W. Eison, second hand weaving.

The following are overseers and second hands in Excelsior Mill, Union, S. C.: W. T. Deason, carder and spinner; J. J. Kirby, second hand carding.

The following are overseers and second hands in the Ottary Mills, Union: J. L. Mattox, spinner; B. H. Lowe, weaver; W. M. Jett, mechanic; S. A. Sparks, carder; I. B. Garner, cloth room; W. T. Stepp, second hand carding; L. R. Wallace, assistant mechanic; Lawrence E. Garner, second hand card room; W. L. Charles, second hand cloth room; W. A. Fowler, second hand spinning; Joe Palmer, night spinner; B. M. Gregory, second hand weaving; A. D. Simms, second hand weaving.

The following are overseers and assistants in the Lockhart plant, Lockhart, S. C.: W. A. Ross, cloth room; W. J. Grant, weaver; L. H. Hallman, carder; John S. Lockman, spinner; J. H. Boling, assistant spinner; W. T. Peay, assistant weaver; J. M. Petty, assistant cloth room; Mack Carter, assistant spinner; John Murk Lockman, assistant spinner; Will V. Carter, night weaver; John R. Castles, assistant weaver; John H. Cranford, night carder; J. L. Woodard, assistant carder; J. T. Conrad, assistant carder.

MILL ITEMS

Charlotte, N. C.—The contract for the first unit of the silk manufacturing plant which the Pinoca Mills Company, Inc., will erect at Pinoca, five miles from Charlotte on the Piedmont & Northern Railway lines, will be let this week.

F. H. Schloss, of Pawtucket, R. I., president of the new corporation, and Dwight Seabury, of Pawtucket, architect, who has drawn the plans for the new mill, were here to let the contract.

The first unit will be a two-story brick building 84 by 260 feet. It is expected that the structure will be finished and ready for work within 60 days after the contract is let.

Union, S. C.—Permanent organization of the silk mill for Union, which will move here from Brooklyn, N. Y., in the next few weeks, has been perfected at a meeting of subscribers to stock in the corporation. The firm will be known as Liberty Fabrics Corporation, of Union, S. C.

Emslie M. Nicholson, of Union, has been named president, B. F. Kennedy, treasurer, and D. N. Jones, secretary and assistant treasurer. Directors elected were: Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Kennedy, and E. W. Stone, of Union; S. B. Raines and S. M. Edelstein, of Brooklyn.

Burlington, N. C.—W. T. Cheatham and R. W. Barnwell, who purchased the Elmira Cotton Mills at receiver's sale, have incorporated a new company under the name of the Elmira Mills, Inc., to operate the plant. They expect to resume work within a short time.

Silk and Lumber Tariff Struggle With Japan

Washington, D. C.—Tariff legislation now pending before the Japanese parliament contains the seeds of some bitter economic strife between the United States and Japan. The Tokio Government has proposed heavily increased customs duties on foreign lumber. If these higher rates are enacted, the American export lumber trade would be dealt a serious blow. The United States now sells to Japan about one billion feet a year. The projected tariff would, our trade authorities declare, fatally curtail, if not entirely wipe out, one of the largest and hitherto most dependable foreign markets for the products of American forests.

The annual production of lumber in the United States is 38 billion board feet. About 94 per cent is consumed at home. Roundly 2½ billion feet, or 6 per cent of the total, is exported annually to markets the world over. Nearly half of the entire export volume is now taken by Japan. American lumber is generally found superiro to foreign-grown timber. The American domestic demand for the lumber products now exported is so fully supplied that foreign markets for the enormous surplus have become indispensable.

Threatened with the loss of their valuable Japanese trade, our lumber manufacturers have lost no time in evolving defensive plans. They believe the most effective weapon at their command is th eintensive development of the "rayon" industry, i. e., the manufacture of the new fiber which has been made the basis of a vast and successful trade in the United States within the past few years. Silk is the overwhelmingly biggest item in Japan's rich export trade with this country. It is the sheet-anchor of Japanese economic well-being. American purchases of Nippon's raw silk are in a sense essential to her national prosperity.

"Rayon" is derived from the fabrication of fibrous wood cellulose products. It is already absorbing enormous quantities of American forest material and is bound to be exploited in the future on a constantly increasing scale. Last year when Secretary Hoover and the Department of Commerce submitted to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce their arresting report on "Foreign Combinations to Control Prices of Raw Materials," the following observations regarding "rayon" were made:

"Since we have a silk industry in this country involving (in 1919) invested capital between six and seven hundred million dollars and producing in 1923 silk goods valued at something like $800,000,000, from an economic point of view imported silk is indispensable to the maintenance of this industry. But in another way it is not. We could get along without a pound of silk if it was absolutely necessary, except possibly for one or two war purposes, such as its use in parachutes and gunpowder bags. Rayon might replace every pound of silk, if it were absolutely necessary. The silk mills in this country could be adapted to the use of this fiber.

The recently established Textile Institute of America is likely to be found taking the lead before long in ways and means for effecting a silk "declaration of independence" for the United States. If the Japanese new tariff becomes law, its rates on American lumber will be practically prohibitive. As contemplated there will be tariffs of $4 per thousand feet for large squares; $8.50 per thousand for small squares; $12.50 per thousand feet for boards, and $4 per thousand feet for logs. Not only would these duties shut out American imports, but they would automatically result in glutting the American home market with an unexportable surplus.

General Walker D. Hines, director-general of military railroads at home and in Europe during the world war, is the chief executive of the Textile Institute at New York. He is understood to sympathize with the view that wider utilization of American forest products for artificial silk production will serve a double purpose. It would do away with the necessity of exporting lumber, while simultaneously removing the need of importing silk. Already bills have been submitted to Congress providing large funds for the Department of Agriculture, to be expended in investigating new fields of usefulness for American forestry material.

Improved Machinery and Wages

THE following article from "Cotton Chats," published by the Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., wil be found of unusual interest:

The following statement is credited to one of the leaders of union labor: "The introduction of automatic looms in the New England district, while they have materially assisted the employer, have not in a like manner assisted the worker."

There is a direct answer to this statement that the worker has not been helped by the automatic loom.

Go to Fall River, with more common looms than any other American textile center. Get the average wages of common and Northrop loom weavers. Based on a full week's work, the difference will be around six dollars per week in favor of the weaver on automatics.

But this is only part of the story. **Weavers on common looms receive higher wages than they would get but for the automatic loom.**

Improved machinery, with each step forward, has gradually lifted the wages of all workers, those who were not, as well as those who were, employed upon the machines improved.

In the 40's of the last century, just after the Draper business had been moved to Hopedale, weavers worked 12 hours a day in Lowell for $3 per week.

During the next 50 years, improvements in textile machinery came largely in spinning and other pre-

paratory processes. Looms showed only minor improvements. Yet, just before the introduction of the automatic loom, weavers' wages had risen to $9 per week of 60 hours.

Then came the Northrop loom. Today common loom weavers get twice as much as in 1890, and weavers on Northrops from two and a half to three times as much.

Same as Other Industries.

But the textile industry is not the only one where we have increased wages and shorter hours!

Right.

Because it is not the only industry with improved machinery. If it were, there would be less benefit to textile workers from the Northrop loom.

Workers directly concerned are not the only ones to gain by improved machinery. Part of the savings from Northrop looms, or any other improved machinery, has gone to labor still employed on older machines some to unskilled labor; some to workers on other industries.

Most American industries have improved machinery. Cumulative distribution of its benefits enriches the entire community. With decreased costs to the consumer and increased use of products, industry prospers. There is more work to do, wages and standards of living go up, and even hand-workers come in for their share.

Speaking in terms of the general standard of wages, industrial records show that higher wages never precede increase in production per unit of labor. They have followed such changes, though not always at once.

It is true selected workers have for a time secured higher wages on limited production — always at the expense of fellow laborers in other industries. Such cases usually correct themselves through the working of an inexorable economic law; or if persisted in by strong arm methods, endanger the nation's prosperity.

Increase in wealth comes from three sources.

From products of the earth through agriculture, mining and other methods of extraction.

From labor upon these products that puts them in the form to be of use to society.

From commerce which makes these products available where they may be exchanged for the largest value in other commodities needed for the well-being of society.

There are no other sources. Out of these must come a people's annual income, from which all business profits and wages must be paid.

All brain-workers and manual laborers, all capital and machinery that contribute to any of these forms of wealth-increase are producers.

Upon a country's natural resources, its number of producers and degree of efficiency of these producers depends the wealth-increase of that country.

Never has manual labor alone gained a considerable degree of wealth for the laborer. Combined with capital and brains, it evolved machines and began to improve its material welfare.

Engineers from Europe recently declared that the efficiency of our machines and the proficiency of our workers in using them explained our high wages.

We are a land of producers. We have no idle nobility, no great standing army. Our men of wealth are actively engaged in business as producers.

Every idle dollar, every idle brain, every idle pair of hands reduces the wealth-production of the nation. Every producing unit of capital, management or labor has its efficiency increased by improved machinery.

Upon these things depends the standard of living of skilled and unskilled labor alike.

Labor's Share.

The Draper Corporation and its predecessors have been busy developing labor-saving machinery for textiles since the early days of the industry in this country.

Our loom temple, improvements in mechanisms of the common loom, devices and machines that increased product and reduced work in warping and spooling, the great advance in spinnings rings and high-speed spindles—all contributed to the advance of the industry before we brought out the automatic loom.

More than one hundred years ago our first temple allowed a weaver to run two looms instead of one.

Today there is a mill where weavers run a hundred.

We speak from experience when we talk about what all these things have meant to labor.

During the past dozen years, conscious that full benefit of the Northrop loom was not being reaped, we have made a drive for "more looms per weaver"—not by driving the but by organizing the work.

We have outlined plans for hundreds of mills—but not one where we did not provide for giving the weavers part of the savings made.

We do not know of one that did not result in higher wages to the weavers.

More manufacturers today than ever before believe in high wages. They know what purchasing power means.

They have been willing to buy improved machinery, to study plans for its efficient use, that they might keep up a high level of wages.

Good Choice

In the election of J. H. Separk as chairman of the city school board, the members thereof have shown unusually good judgment. The new chairman brings to the position years of mature experience and ripened judgment. He has been in the school business himself and he knows the problems of the school teacher. He was the head for several years here of a sucessful private school. Furthermore, he brings the added weight of a number of years of business experience in the textile world and is thoroughly familiar with the problems that will arise in the schools in textile communities. —Gastonia Gazette.

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appears in this issue.

Cotton Acreage—Second Thoughts

It is not news to anybody who has followed the general situation with more than half an eye that the question of cotton acreage during the approaching season is viewed in an entirely different light from that which was shed on it a few months ago. Last fall, when it became general knowledge that production was of record-breaking proportions, a vast deal of nonsense was being said about the subject. It was thought in the first place that prices would fall substantially more than they have done. But, apart from that supposition, it was the common view that values even at that time were well below cost of production and that acreage would next season be cut very substantially. Not satisfied with the thought of leaving these matters to take care of themselves some of our habitual calamity howlers and propabanda disseminators busied themselves attempting to obtain promises of curtailment from farmers throughout the belt. Of course movements of this sort rarely "get very far," and ought not to.

Now the situation is distinctly different. Prices, it is today pretty well conceded, have never reached levels that did not leave some margin of profit, at least to the more careful farmers, and unless there is further and unexpected decline in quotations the cotton growers of the South are very apt to plant a large acreage in cotton, perhaps as large as last year, assuming, of course, that weather conditions permit. Such a line of action may or may not be wise. There are some apparently strong reasons to doubt its wisdom without at the same time giving credence to the views of the more extreme elements in the cotton community. The fact remains, in any case, that cotton acreage during the coming season seems at the moment to depend a good deal more upon weather than upon any other factor. The farmers are, from current accounts, preparing to go ahead on about the usual scale, and so far as can be learned seem for the most part under no drastic restrictions from those who provide credit.

So far as the supply and demand situation is concerned, the individual farmer and his creditors ought to make up their own minds about it after weighing all factors with care. There is, however, another phase of this acreage matter that must not be overlooked. That is the weevil. We have not had a great deal of trouble with this pest for several years, but that is a wholly different matter from supposing that we shall not have to face a serious situation in this regard at some future time. Weather conditions have during the past few years held it in check. After all, though, it is the unusual rather than the normal in the weather situation that has produced these results. There are some reasons already to doubt whether we shall be so fortunate this year. Certainly it is safe to say that this aspect of the existing state of affairs needs to be taken carefully into consideration. As is well known, the most effective means of combating the weevil is to be found in intensive as opposed to extensive modes of culture. — New York Journal of Commerce.

February Cloth Imports Lower

Imports of specified cotton cloths during February showed a slight decline from the previous month and are also under the total for the same month of last year, according to figures released by the Department of Commerce. The decrease from January, however, becomes barely nominal when it is considered that February is a comparatively short month.

The total yardage of goods received through the five principal ports of the country is 3,691,142, valued at $988,991, an easing of 25,863 square yards when compared with the 3,177,005 square yards, valued at $1,156,602, for January. Last month's figure is 195,689 square yards below the aggregate for February, 1926.

For the first two months of the year the total is 7,408,147 square yards against 10,739,761 square yards for the same period last year and 32,107,042 square yards for the first two months of 1925.

The shirtings group, including poplins, broadcloths, madras and oxfords recorded the most marked decline, falling from 1,553,797 square yards in January to 1,099,567 square yards for last month; a difference of 454,230 square yards. This classification totals far less than half of the 2,979,454 square yards shipped into the country in February of last year.

The loss in the shirting division, however, was offset by gains in most other groups. Sateens rose from a total of 202,207 square yards in January to 514,542 square yards in February. Sateens, however, were the only fabrics which showed a decline in the previous month's otherwise favorable record, and hence are merely staging a recovery.

Saco-Lowell Shops Stockholders Meet

Boston, Mass.—A comparison of the balance sheet of Saco-Lowell Shops, manufacturers of textile machinery, as of December 31, 1926, after giving effect to the refinancing plan, with that of December 31, 1925, would indicate that on operations, before taxes, interest, depreciation and reserves, the company last year just about broke even.

At the annual meeting of stockholders, President David F. Edwards stated that during recent weeks the situation of the textile industry has appreciably improved, and that this betterment has been reflected in increased orders for machinery received by Saco-Lowell Shops. At present, he said, orders are considerably ahead of this time a year ago. All plants of Saco-Lowell Shops have been maintained in excellent physical condition, and are now in a position to profit by any further increase in business.

Robert Amory on the Cotton Industry

Boston, Mass.—Robert A. Amory, of Amory, Browne & Co., states that, contrary to some public opinion, there is a tremendous business in cotton goods being carried on. It is up to New England to get its share of it, although in so doing, it is greatly handicapped by present manufacturing conditions, for alleviation of which the public, mill management and labor would do well to co-operate.

"In point of domestic cotton goods production," declares Mr. Amory, "1925 was the second largest year on record. Last year was probably its equal, and 1927 to date has been a huge volume. It is thus nonsense to say that because women's dress styles have changed, the whole cotton industry is on its back.

"Furthermore, in answer to those who over-emphasize the importance of the fine goods end of the industry, let me quote from the United States Census figures of production for 1925. Output of shirtings having a silk or rayon stripe amounted to 82,000,000 square yards. That of voiles was 125,000,000 yards, and that of lawns, muslins, etc., 324,000,000 yards.

"As an intermediate sort of construction, shirtings without a fancy stripe were produced to the amount of 372,000,000 yards. But in sheetings, production was 1,600,000 yards, and in print cloths 1,153,000,000 yards. Thus the volume is in the staple lines, and over the long run, that is where the money has been made.

New England's Handicap.

"But how is Massachusetts, and other New England States, to get its share of the business under present manufacturing conditions? Let us disregard that alibi of poor management and disgruntled labor that no one is wearing cotton goods. As has been said so many times, the question is one of taxes, hours and wages, particularly the latter two factors. As illustrative of the tax situation, in Massachusetts a cotton spindle is now taxed about 275 per cent of the 1913 level, while wholesale commodity prices are 150 per cent of the pre-war level.

"In the matter of legal hours, Massachusetts is now in the most disadvantageous position of any of the large cotton manufacturing States. On the basis of her 48-hour week, her mills ran at 69.3 per cent of capacity in 1926. With other States reduced to similar 48-hour legal operation (although in some Southern States women and minors can and do, to some extent, work all night), Rhode Island mills ran 80.4 per cent, New Hampshire 74.1 per cent, Connecticut 82.3 per cent and Maine 74.6 per cent, and in the cotton growing States, North Carolina ran 144.5 per cent, South Carolina 152 per cent, Georgia 135.8 per cent, Alabama 135.5 per cent and Virginia, 101.8 per cent.

"Good management can do something in New England; in some cases super-human management has succeeded admirably. But if it were a question solely of management, good managers would be coming into New England wholesale, buying cotton mills at a song, and making money out of them. I believe the answer lies in building up a spirit here whereby the public, as determining taxes, the managers and labor cooperate together in attacking the problem."

Final Ginning Report Shows 17,910,258 Bales

The 1926 cotton crop, the largest ever grown, was placed at 17,910,258 five hundred pound bales in the Census Bureau's final ginning report.

Since the Department of Agriculture's final estimate of 18,618,000 500-pound bales was made last December there has been much uncertainty as to the amount of the crop which would be picked. The low price of cotton and the scarcity of labor, the department thought, would influence many farmers to leave the low grades of cotton unpicked in the fields.

Since that time the price has shown an increase, however, and the amount of unpicked cotton therefore is probably smaller than it would have been, the apparent amount being around 707,000 bales as shown by the agriculture estimate and the ginnings.

The crop is the largest ever grown.

That quantity of cotton, exclusive of linters and counting round as half bales, included 234,041 running bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvas. The crop compares with 16,122,516 running bales, or 16,103,670 equivalent to 500 pounds in the 1925 crop and the department of agriculture's estimate, made last December of 18,618,000 equivalent 500 pound bales.

Until the Census Bureau's final ginning report there had been much uncertainty as to the exact quantity of the record breaking crop which would be picked and ginned.

Early reports indicated much cotton might be left in fields because of the low prices of cotton and the scarcity and high price of labor.

Round bales counted as half bales, included in the statistics, totalled 656,861 compared with 351,121 in 1925 and 314,325 in 1924.

The average weight of bale for the crop, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, was 506.3 pounds compared with 499.5.

The number of ginneries operated was 15,749, compared with 15,482 in 1925.

The final ginnings by States, in equivalent 500-pound bales, follows:

Alabama, 1,497,197; Arizona, 122,700; Arkansas, 1,545,659; California, 130,935; Florida, 31,952; Georgia, 1,493,061; Louisiana, 828,202; Mississippi, 1,883,952; Missouri, 218,152; New Mexico, 70,866; North Carolina, 1,204,496; Oklahoma, 1,759,895; South Carolina, 997,131; Tennessee, 450,520; Texas, 5,609,301; Virginia, 50,545; all other States, 15,876.

Chatham Gets Navy Blanket Order.

The Chatham Manufacturing Company, of Winston-Salem and Elkin, N. C., sold to the navy 30,000 blankets for $181,000.

Urge Mills to Use Southeastern Ports

Formation of syndicates of Southern textile mills for exporting goods to the Near East was advocated at a conference on foreign trade at Atlanta by Dr. R. S. McAlwee, Commissioner of the Bureau of Port Development, Charleston, S. C., as a means of "getting a fair slice of the $75,000,000 cotton textile business" in that section.

"This is what the German steel manufacturers did when they formed the Steel Works Union of Dusseldorf, that practically captured the steel markets of the world prior to the European war," Dr. McAlwee continued.

"Mills located here in the Southeast cannot only better the terms of our foreign competitors, better their quality, better their price, but can make an additional profit through savings in the transportation costs by using the gateways that are close at hand," he said. Southeastern textile manufacturers are taking heavy losses in inland freight charges by "continuing to ship the goods themselves bodily through New York, simply because the commission merchant is located there.

"Taking the port of Charleston as an example, because the figures are at hand, with the same principles applying to exports through Savannah and Jacksonville, we note that a mill located at Spartanburg spends 81 cents a hundred pounds to ship textiles to New York and 41 cents a hundred pounds to ship them to Charleston. With a substantial movement offered, the ship line service can be procured to almost any part of the world," he declared.

Dr. McAlwee said mills in this section are failing to cultivate one of the most fertile markets in the world because of their misunderstanding of credit conditions in the Near East and because proper selling and shipping methods have not been employed.

Commission houses which "have been handling almost the total output of our mills—very humanly have gotten into a rut," because of the extra effort required in gaining new customers among Near Eastern firms, he said.

"The reason that we have not been getting the business in the Near East is the old and familiar reason that we stick to the terms of cash against documents in New York, and are not willing to give the good merchants 60 or 90-day documnts on acceptance in the foreign port. All of them are living in a one-crop country and the necessary credit arrangements must be made if business is to be possible," he said.

American cotton textiles can easily compete under "more favorable credit conditions." The countries of the Near East are showing every sign of stability, mill wage and production cost are favorable to the Southeast, and port facilities nearer home are available, Dr. McAlwee said.

The conference voted to become a permanent organization, several of which have been organized in various sections of the United States.

Discussion on Waste Control

(Continued from Page 14)

used the bobbin cleaning system. I don't know whether I would like it or not, but in getting your bobbin without any thread around the small end of it we get mighty good results. I don't have any cut waste. Our bobbins are made without any thread at the small end. As I said, I have never had any experience with a bobbin-cleaning machine. It looks like you would get a lot of excess waste that way. I don't know just how they manage that. We have mighty little roving waste, and mighty near no trouble at all.

MR. MATTHEWS: We don't let the man, that takes out the bobbins, take out a bobbin, that has more than one layer of waste on it. He leaves it on the frame, and the section hand puts it back in.

A MEMBER: As far as excess waste is concerned, of course if you let them take this out, they will do it. When we first started out using this machine, we found once in a while we had some trouble along this line, but if your cloth is set properly, and the bobbins are all the same after they get through that machine, you will never have any trouble with them. You will find the waste will be practically the same. I cannot tell much difference.

MR. JENNINGS: Is there anybody else not using this machine?

MR. EDWARDS: We don't use the machine. I think we save in waste by having our spinners clear off their own waste. The rule against using knives on our bobbins is just as emphatic as I can imagine any rule can be. We don't have any cut roving. There is not a hand in my place that uses a knife on a bobbin.

MR. JENNINGS: Is there anybody in the room using a bobbin-cleaning machine because the waste is torn up while you are cleaning your bobbin, and you don't have to run it through a machine to tear up your waste? Is anybody using it for that purpose?

(There was no direct answer to this question).

MR. JENNINGS: Has anybody got anything to say against the bobbin-cleaning machine? We have got to get some argument up on this thing. Why have you got it, Mr. Senn?

D. R. SENN: We think we have to have it on account of our fine hank roving. I think, even if we didn't have the speed, that is considerable trouble to twist off that fine hank roving. We believe it is a good thing for our mill.

MR. EDWARDS: I believe with fine hank roving it would be a good idea to have a bobbin-cleaning machine.

A MEMBER: I don't agree with Brother Edwards on that line. We run 3 and 4 hank roving.

J. A. SORRELLS (Gainesville): We twisted off a lot of it, and some of it was worthless, and we found on 30's and 40's that we saved something like 50 per cent of the waste by having a bobbin-cleaning machine. We try to get them about 4 inches, and I get a range from about 3 inches to 6 inches, and we try to have both ends clear, and we save about half of the waste that we had at least, and it tends to make them more even in diameter. I was uneasy about it, when we first started it, but we cut the waste down, and it looked like it ran better, and we got a better tension on the roving frames. When we first went in, I was really ashamed of it, but later on, when I found what benefit it looked like I was getting, I liked it.

QUESTION: How did you cut down your waste by using that machine?

MR. SORRELS: When they cut it off and twisted it, you didn't know how much they cut off. We have a daily report on roving waste. We or months, and we get a pretty close can average up very easily for weeks estimate. About half of the waste is saved I claim, and the bobbins are not cut.

QUESTION: Would you not attribute that more to checking up your closer?

MR. SORRELS: No. We don't check it any closer because we weigh it every day anyway.

QUESTION: How do you figure you save waste by using that machine?

MR. SORRELS: Well, it is like a machine running a hundred pounds, and another machine running fifty pounds. Something similar to that.

MR. HAMPTON: Do you figure you offset your cost by using this machine? It takes about two hands to keep it up.

W. C. Hardy (Berrytown): No; one hand to the machine.

MR. HAMPTON: Well the machine I had in mine might have been improved, but it appears to me that it was not a very economical machine. I don't mind telling you where I saw it. I saw it at Pelzer, S. C. It will clean a bobbin though, and it certainly didn't injure the bobbin.

MR. MATTHEWS: Mr. Sorrels, does the machine damage your shellac?

MR. SORRELS: Not noticeably.

MR. STRANGE: May I ask a question. I would like to know if there is any spinner here, who uses an automatic humidifier system, and, if so, at what does he try to keep his relative humidity? I am not after argument, gentlemen; I want information.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Secretary): May we just finish with the one more question on the questionnaire, and then take up this question?

MR. STRANGE: Yes sir; that is perfectly all right.

MR. JENNINGS: The seventh and last question on the questionnaire is:

"Do you keep a record of lap waste against each individual spinner, or take the room as a whole?"

The majority of answers we have got here say they take the room as a whole. It is a question there of where that is a standard method to use, or whether nobody ever goes to the trouble of weighing the lap waste and scavenger waste against each spinner.

MR. HAMPTON: I have made several tests on each individual spinner. I find on weighing it against each individual spinner the waste will run anywhere from 3½ to 5 pounds. I take an individual spinner very often, and weigh her waste, and then give her a report. I find that some help will take more pride in their work than others. It sometimes does a lot of good. Sometimes,

if we appeal to them to take more pride in their work, that will be successful. However, weighing the waste against each spinner does do a lot of good some times. If you take the 27s spinners, that I employ, it will average right around 4½ pounds to the spinner.

MR. STRANGE: Is that per day?

MR. HAMPTON: That's day time, 11 hours.

QUESTION: That is lap waste alone?

MR. HAMPTON: No sir; that's everything—roving waste and scavenger waste. However, I have separated them on several spinners, and weighed them, and usually the scavenger waste is a little bit more than the roving waste.

MR. EDWARDS: I don't keep any record of that waste except that I have made some tests from time to time. My lap waste will run about eight-tenths of one per cent. If I am in order, I would suggest that at some future meeting we try to get together and see how we are on our thread waste in the spinning room. Mine runs about one-fifth of one per cent; that includes all the thread waste.

QUESTION: Does that include warper waste?

MR. EDWARDS: Doubling, twisting, and all.

MR. JENNINGS: Has anybody made any tests or kept any records on thread waste?

MR. HAMPTON: I have made tests. On a production of about 100,000 pounds a week that runs right around 50 to 55 pounds a week. My tangled spool waste runs anywhere from 40 to 41. Then on my bobbins it will average from 38 to 40 pounds. All tangled frame and everything inclusive 38 to 40 pounds. We have been at it now for some time.

I started two weeks ago weighing the waste, that comes from the doffers. Now I am starting that. I am going to weigh the waste of individual doffers and see how much they waste.

MR. JENNINGS: Has anybody else any figures on that line or suggestions?

MR. STRANGE: If I remember correctly, on 57,000 pounds the lap waste was 316 pounds, or five-tenths of one per cent. Roving waste 587 pounds, 1 per cent. Thread waste about 239 pounds or three-tenths of one per cent.

MR. EDWARDS: My figures there included roving waste with the thread waste.

MR. STRANGE: That 239 pounds was the total thread waste in the 57,000 pounds.

MR. JENNINGS: If nobody has anything else to say about this lap waste question or thread waste, we will take up Mr. Strange's question over here on humidity.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Secretary): Mr. Strange wants to know how many spinners have automatically controlled humidity in their spinning rooms, and to have them give the relative humidity they try to carry.

(Something like a dozen arose in answer to the first part of this question, and as they were each asked the average humidity they answered 65; 80; 65; 67; 67; 65; 65; 65; 65; 65; 80; 65.)

MR. STRANGE: Thank you, gentlemen. I just wanted the information.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Secretary): Did you get it?

MR. STRANGE: Yes sir. I have got what I wanted. The reason I asked this question is that we have been discussing that at our mill, and trying to see if we could keep the relative humidity around one certain thing. I find it is a little bit hard to do; I just wanted to know.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Secretary): Did you intend to ask if they tried to keep it at these figures or if they really did do so?

MR. STRANGE: I would like to know if they really do, or if they just try to do it.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Secretary): Let's ask this question—how much do you vary from that standard?

MR. EDWARDS: This is our reading for the week of March 5th: For Monday it was 68 relative humidity; Tuesday 64; Wednesday 68; Thursday 69; Friday 61; average 66 relative humidity for the week. That was taken at 9:00 in the morning and 2:30 in the afternoon.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Secretary): He wants to know what you try to keep it at, and whether you keep it at that, and, if you don't what does it range.

(Some of these gentlemen who had stood and given these figures, then answered as follows:

It varies from 50 to 70; we try to keep it at 65.

It varies from 63 to 68; we try to keep it around 65.

We try to keep it at 80. It varies about 3 degrees.

Never varies over 5 degrees. We try to keep it at 65.

We vary anywhere from 6 to 8 points. Standard is 65.

We vary from 60 to 68. We try to keep it at 60.

We try to keep it at 65. Varies up to 68.

We try to keep it at 65. Varies about 2 degrees.

I try to keep mine at 65, varies from 8 to 10 degrees.

We try to keep it at 65. Varies from 60 to 65.

We try to hold 75. It will vary about 2 degrees.

ROBERT W. PHILIP: Now we are going to have Mr. Davis, of Augusta, to bring that sledded cotton up to the front, and show it to you, and tell you what he has found out about it, and then we are going in to lunch.

After Mr. Davis had demonstrated this sledded cotton, a very delightful luncheon was served by the management of Henry Grady Hotel. The only business transacted at the luncheon was the election of Frank K. Petrea, of Columbus, as a member of the Executive Committee to succeed John F. Long, whose term expired at this meeting. The meeting closed with the luncheon.

Growth of Silk Industry

Washington, D. C.—The silk manufacturing industry this year will turn out approximately $870,000,000 worth of goods if demand increases in the same ratio as in the past few years.

Approximately $809,000,000 was manufactured in 1925 according to Census Bureau. It covered all silk manufactures except knitted goods.

Cotton Goods

New York.—A steady trade in cotton goods was noted last week. The volume of business was not as large as in some recent weeks, but prices were firm and demand covered a wide range of goods.

Print cloth markets were fairly active, although future business was not so large. Numerous sales for small lots for prompt delivery were reported, most orders calling for delivery in March and April. Quotations were firm at unchanged levels. The best demand was for the 60x48, 6.25 yard, which sold again for nearby at 6¼ cents. Spots of this style continued scarce. Contract are reported at 6 cents. For 64x60, 5.35 yard, spot, 6⅞ is considered the market. April-May has sold at three-quarters, and May alone has also sold at this figure.

Some spots of 68x72, 4.75 yard had been ob'ained at seven-eighths. But these must have been scarce, for others sold spot at 8 cents, and did not find them plentiful at that. March sold at seven-eighths, and there had been report of April-May sold at three-quarters.

In 72x76, 4.25 yard, 9 was reported for March, and actual spots quoted at one-eighth higher. Some spots of 80 squares, 4.00 yard, had been secured at even money, but they were scarce and usually one-eighth higher was asked where the goods were to be had for quick. Contract is quoted at seven-eighths.

The sheeting situation held quiet at the close of the week, scattered sales being made at previous price levels. Mills were ready to consider offers to purchase larger quantities for forward delivery. On Saturday there were sales of 56x80 4-yard 8 cents; 37-inch 4-yard 7¼ cents; 36-inch 5.50-yard, 5⅝ cents; 40-inch 2.50-yard 11⅝ cents and 11½ cents; 37-inch 2.50 yard 8⅛ cents; 40 squares 6.15-yard 5¼ cents. A number quoted up to 6¾ cents for 40-inch 5-yard, later deliveries being 6½ cents.

Carded broadcloths were quiet. The situation in these cloths remains basically interesting, but there have been no new features to the market recently. Converters are generally convinced that in the carded broadcloths they have a staple whose broad usefulness and popularity is likely to keep on increasing, and the mills, holding the same opinion of the prospects, are less likely to be concerned about a temporary lull than they would be in a number of other cloths.

A number of substantial fine goods orders were placed for contract delivery during the past week, much more than was done being possible were converters and others able to arrange for sufficiently early deliveries. With looms sold up on most of the wanted constructions the situation is regarded as especially sound. There is now a desire on the part of many mills to get later commitments on their books so that they may be sold up through the summer months. In the fancy section good progress has resulted on jacquards, while dobby looms continue available for fairly early deliveries.

While a fair number of small orders were placed for cotton duck during the week, there was no volume to the business and prices were held steady in the absence of sizable inquiry. The interest of the pick sack trade was followed up by other inquiries along the same line.

Prints undoubtedly continue to be the big thing in dress fabrics of all kinds, and the merchandise stocks everywhere seem to be rather low.

Small sales of drills were made of several constructions of 30 and 27-inch widths. Osnaburgs were more than ordinarily quiet, but mills are well sold ahead on most constructions. A few quick pajama checks sold during the last few days at unde rcontract price levels. A little weakness was observed on some of the twill and filling sateen numbers and little business put through on them.

The finished goods situation is generally very strong. There are several instances where the market was probably on the verge of advances, but where it has now been decided to wait for further developments and continue selling at current prices.

Fair trading marked the print cloth market during the week, the bulk of it being reported in wide odds and curtain constructions. Of the latter, quite a volume was picked up and some contracts were placed ahead. Print cloth sales are estimated close to 90,000 pieces. with trading fairly quiet but steady throughout.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	5¼
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¾
Brown sheetings, stand.	11
Tickings, 8-oz.	18 a19½
Denims	14½
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	9
Kid finished cambrics	8½a 9
Dress ginghams	12½a16½
Standard prints	8

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market made little progress during the week. Inability of buyers and spinners to agree on prices kept sales within narrow limits. Consumers are apparently marking time until further developments and in the meantime are not interested in buying yarn except on a hand-to-mouth basis and are unwilling to pay spinners' prices except for small lots.

Most carded yarn spinners, while they have less business on hand than a month ago, are still sold for several weeks ahead and have not been forced to accept buyers' offers or stop their machinery. With the continued firmness of cotton prices, mills can see no justification for lower prices, especially in view of the present level that shows little if any profit margin. Some irregularity in the price situation has developed and an occasional sale at low prices was reported, but spinners' prices on the whole were well maintained. The limited business showed a better demand for carded knitting yarns than for weaving numbers.

Reports indicate that Southern combed yarn spinners have good orders on hand and that recent sales have reached a very substantial volume. An upward tendency has been noted in combed yarn prices, although the current list is practically unchanged from the previous week.

Stocks of both carded and combed yarns are reported small and yarn men believe that spinners can continue in a strong position if they avoid overproduction during the next quarter.

The price list given below shows that quotations in this market are generally below spinners' prices:

Southern Two-ply Warps.

8s	25
10s	25½
12s	26½
16s	28
20s	29
24s	32
26s	33
30s	36
40s	45
40s ex.	49

Southern Two-ply Skeins.

8s	25
10s	25½
12s	26
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29
24s	31½
26s	33
30s	35
36s	42
40s	44½
40s ex.	49
50s	56
Tinged Carpet 3 and 4ply	20
White Carpet 3 and 4-ply	24

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s	25
12s	26
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29
24s	31½
26s	32
30s	36
40s	46

Southern Single Skeins.

6s	24½
8s	25
10s	26
12s	27
14s	28
16s	29½
20s	29
22s	31
24s	32
26s	33
30s	35½

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	24½
10s	25
12s	25
14s	26
16s	26½
18s	27
20s	27½
22s	28
24s	29
26s	30
28s	31
30s	31
30s*	31½
40s	43

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-ply.

16s	40
20s	41
30s	49
36s	50
40s	53
50s	59
60s	67
70s	79
80s	89

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	34½
12s	35
14s	36
16s	37
18s	38
20s	39
22s	40½
24s	42
26s	43
28s	44
30s	46
32s	46
34s	48
36s	49
38s	53
40s	54
50s	61
60s	66

Southern Spinners' Bulletin

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association says:

Conditions in the yarn market remain unchanged. Trading is confined to small purchases of the hand-to-mouth variety. Spinners' prices are held firm at a considerable advance over market quotations. Unquestionably there is potentially a large demand for yarn not yet covered by purchases. Just what is necessary to bring this demand into evidence remains to be developed.

The slight recession in cotton values has not caused a commensurate softening in yarn prices. Buyers believe that spinners' prices are high, while in fact today's yarn prices are below replacement cost.

Spinners are experiencing increasing difficulty in securing supplies of good grade, clean, white cotton even at a material premium over New York spots quotations.

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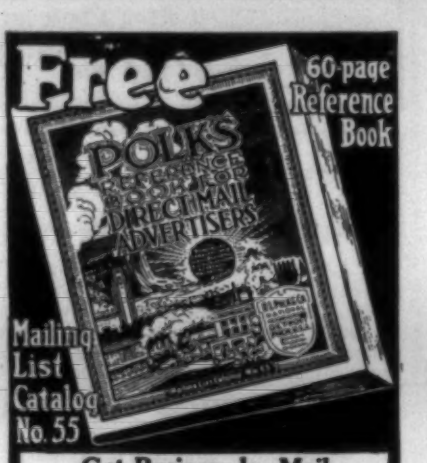

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is $2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only $1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer carding. Would prefer job where card room is in very bad condition. 28 years old, married and have family. A-1 references as to character and ability. No. 5120.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced and can furnish the best of references. No. 5121.

WANT position as master mechanic. 25 years experience in cotton mill shops. Can handle steam, water and electric drives and welding. Can give good references. No. 5122.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or second-hand in large mill. 15 years experience in mill and 8 years as second-hand and overseer. Can give good references. No. 5123.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning, or of carding. Long experience. Good references. No. 5124.

WANT position as overseer of card room in small mill, or second-hand in large mill. Good references. No. 5125.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 7 years experience as overseer of spinning; good experience in carding. I. C. S. graduate. Can change on short notice. No. 5126.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning, or carding or spinning. Experienced. Can furnish good references. No. 5127.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton, carding, spinning and weaving. Have both practical and technical knowledge of cotton manufacturing. Now in charge of carding and spinning, and wish to change only for a better position. Can furnish good references as to character and qualifications. No. 5128.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Several years experience on both steam and electric power. Can handle machine shop in first class manner. Best of references. No. 5129.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Experienced. Can furnish good references. No. 5130.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. No record, but ability to make one. Now employed as second hand. 32 years of age, married and have family. Reference as to character. No. 5131.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or large second hand job. Now running spinning at night but want day job. Can furnish good references. No. 5132.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weave mill. Would prefer a mill that is run down and needs bringing up. Good references. No. 5133.

WANT position as overseer carding, spinning, spooling, winding, warping and twisting. I. C. S. graduate. 13 years experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. 38 years of age. Best of references. No. 5134.

WANT position as overseer carding, or would accept carding and spinning at night. Overseer for 13 years. Experienced on combers and double carding. Can furnish good references. No. 5135.

WANT position as master mechanic. 12 years experience in steam, water and electric power, shop work, welding and ice making. Married. 35 years of age. Good references. No. 5136.

WANT position as superintendent, carder, or spinner, or overseer of carding and spinning. Best of references. No. 5137.

WANT position as superintendent of small or medium yarn mill, or as overseer carding and spinning in large mill. Ten years experience as overseer carding and spinning on all kinds of colored novelties and weaving yarn; also knitting yarns. Want place that pays at least $36.00 per week. 31 years of age, married and have family. Can furnish good references as to my experience and ability. No. 5138.

WANT position as weave room overseer; either plain or fancy weave room. Several years experience on plain and fancy weaves, leno box weaves, and silk filled weaves. No. 5139.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both carding and spinning. Now employed but wish to make a change. Can give the best of references. No. 5140.

WANT position as master mechanic. 12 years experience in cotton mill shops; 6 years in contract shop. Reasonable salary. No. 5141.

WANT position as superintendent. Could change on thirty days notice. Good references. No. 5142.

WANT position as roller coverer. 12 years experience. 27 years of age, single and strictly sober. Can take charge as foreman. A-1 references. No. 5143.

WANT position as overseer weaving, slashing, spooling and warping in some mill east of Mississippi River. Can run any job on Draper looms, 2-3-3-4-5-6 harness goods. Strictly sober. I. C. S. student and hustler for production and low seconds. Good references. No. 5144.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience in carding and spinning and am confident can run a mill and make money. Have a good textile education and have made a sucessful overseer. Reliable and strictly sober. No. 5145.

WANT position as roller coverer and belt man. 22 years experience. 34 years of age, married, strictly sober and reliable. Can furnish good references and can change at once. No. 5146.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Would consider position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Good references. No. 5147.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, plain or fancy; overseer of spinning, medium numbers; or overseer of carding, medium numbers, white. Good references. No. 5148.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, or clothroom. 20 years practical experience. Graduate of I. C. S. 35 years of age and married. Now employed as overseer, but desire better position. Good references. No. 5149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 5 years experience and can furnish the best of references. No. 5150.

WANT position as superintendent. Experience not confined to any one or two departments, as is usually the case, but prior to promotion to superintendent's position, was successfully and successively overseer of carding, and of spinning and weaving. Good references. No. 5151.

WANT position as master mechanic. Can handle steam or electric plant. 42 years of age and have family. Good references. No. 5152.

WANT position as cotton grader. Can furnish good references. No. 5153.

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Link-Belt Co.

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Whitin Machine Works.

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Barber-Colman Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.

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Eclipse Textile Devices Co., Inc.

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Beams (Section)—
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Beams (All Steel)—
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Saco-Lowell Shops

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Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
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Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
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A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.
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Rolls—
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Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Rubber)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Wood)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Washburn.
Roller Bearings—
Charles Bond Company.
Roving Cans—
Spauling Fibre Co.
Roving Cans and Boxes—
Rogers Fibre Co.
Roving Machinery—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Saddles—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Salt—
International Salt Co.
Sanitary Equipment—
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
Sanitary Fountains—
——See Drinking Fountains
Scales—
American Kron Scale Co.
Scallop Machines—
Merrow Machine Co., The.
Scouring Powders—
Bosson & Lane
Denison Mfg. Co.
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Leslie, Evans & Co.
Reeves Bros.
Wellington, Sears & Co.
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Sewing Machines and Supplies—
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William Sellers & Co., Inc.
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Washburn
Shell Stitch Machines—
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Link-Belt Co.
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Charles B. Johnson.
Saco-Lowell Shops
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Stein, Hall & Co.
United Chemical Products Corporation.
Jacques Wolf & Co.
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Corn Products Refining Co.
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Seydel Chemical Co.
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Walter L. Parker Co.
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Slashers—
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Saco-Lowell Shops.
Slasher Combs—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Slashers and Equipment—
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Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
United Chemical Products Co.
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J. B. Ford Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
United Chemical Products Corp.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Sodium Perborate—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
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Fournier & Lemoine.
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Washburn.
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